

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 444.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]



LONDON AND LIVERPOOL
TEMPERANCE LINE OF PACKETS TO AUSTRALIA; Landing Passengers on the Wharf.—These Ships are most complete in every requirement necessary for the comfort of passengers. The regulations secure health, order, comfort and enjoyment to all on board. The following will be despatched as follows:—
From LONDON,—"AUSTRALIA," 1,300 Tons burthen, for PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, from the East India Docks. To sail 15th May, calling at Plymouth.
From LIVERPOOL,—"ORACLE," 2,000 Tons burthen, for PORT PHILLIP. To sail in May. Lying in the Salthouse Dock.
These magnificent clippers need only to be seen to establish their claim to superiority, and are expected to make their passage in 80 days.
The chief cabins are as elegant and commodious as art and experience can make them. The intermediate cabins are large and well ventilated, and fitted to suit the convenience of families or single persons. Baths and washhouses are erected on deck. A library of 300 volumes, free to all passengers, is put on board. Minister and surgeon accompany each vessel.
Terms, from £20 to 25 guineas. Chief cabin, 50 guineas.
For the "Handbook for Australian Emigrants" and full particulars, apply to Griffiths, Newcombe & Co., 27, Rood-lane, London, and 13, James-street, Liverpool.

WANTED, a Young Lady, as ARTICLED
PUPIL in a Boarding School.—Address, R. N., Post Office, Thame, Oxon.

WANTED, immediately, a JUNIOR
ASSISTANT in the DRAPERY TRADE, one who has been accustomed to a good pushing concern. A Dissenter preferred. Address, stating age, salary, and reference, to G. H. WHIBLEY, Kent House, Canterbury.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, by a member of
a Christian church, a situation as FOREMAN. No objection to make himself generally useful. Can be well recommended by his late employer. Address, L. J., 4, Wakefield-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington.

TO DRAPERS.—To be disposed of, an
Old-established Business in a thriving town. Capital required about One Thousand Pounds. Apply or address, A. B., 27, Cheapside.

TO DRAPERS.—A Young Man, of con-
siderable experience, is anxious to meet with an engagement in a respectable house of business in the country. Address, A. M., 41, Basinghall-street, London.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS. Isle of Wight.—Wanted, immediately, a respectable Young Man who can be well recommended. A member of a Christian church preferred.—Apply, stating age, salary, reference, &c., to J. GROVES, 29, High-street, Newport.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—An
Experienced Hand Wanted. A member of a Christian church preferred; also, an opening for an APPRENTICE, premium required.—Apply to S. BROWN, grocer and draper, Halesworth, Suffolk.

TO GROCERS AND PROVISION
DEALERS.—Wanted, by an experienced Young Man, a situation to manage a Branch Concern, or as first Counterman, with two years' reference. Out of the house preferred. Address, A. B., 16, Melina-place, Westminster-road.

TO GROCERS AND PROVISION
DEALERS.—Wanted, by a respectable Young Man, a situation either separate or combined in the above. References of the highest respectability. Country preferred. Address, B. Y., 27, Dover-road, London.

TO IRONMONGERS, &c.—Wanted
a Young Man to take the chief MANAGEMENT of a GENERAL IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, as the present proprietor is retiring in the spring of next year. It affords a favourable opportunity for a person wishing to commence business; if a knowledge of the Grocery trade be possessed it might facilitate his success. A member of a Christian church preferred.—Apply to Jas. DOUGLAS, Burton-on-Trent.

THE "NONCONFORMIST."—Cases for
binding, and Portfolios for the Preservation of the Numbers of the current year, may be had of the Publisher, or of any Book-seller or News-agent. Price 2s. and 4s. 6d. each.

SONS OF MISSIONARIES.—The Foreign
BAZAAR in AID of the BUILDING FUND will be held at the HALL OF COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, Friday, MAY 12th; Saturday, 13th; Monday, 15th; and Tuesday, 16th, when the magnificent contributions from China, India, the West Indies, and the Continent, will be on Sale. Doors open at 12, and close at dusk. First day, 2s. 6d.; following days, 1s.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—
BRITISH MISSIONS.—THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the POULTRY CHAPEL, on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8. Chair to be taken at Six o'clock, by THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq., Treasurer of the Society.
Gentlemen expected to speak:—Revs. J. H. Wilson, Aberdeen; S. R. Ward, Canada; J. Alexander, Norwich; John Corbin; J. W. Richardson; J. M. Charlton; and J. J. Steinitz.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—
THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY next, the 9th inst. The Chair will be taken by THOMAS CHAMBERS, Esq., M.P., at half-past 6 o'clock precisely. The Rev. Messrs. Reed, of Norwich; Gill, from the South Seas; S. R. Ward, from Canada; and A. Foss, Esq., from Sydney, with others are expected to address the Meeting.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held in EXETER HALL, Strand, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5th, 1854. S. MORTON PETO, Esq., M.P., will preside. Chair to be taken at six o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had at the Depositories, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—THE
TENTH ANNUAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 8th, in the Large Room, Exeter Hall. The Right Hon. the EARL of SHAFTESBURY will take the Chair at Six o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be had at the office of the Society, 1, Exeter Hall.

BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL
SOCIETY.—THE FORTY-NINTH GENERAL MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY will be held on Monday, MAY 8, 1854, in the large SCHOOL ROOM, Borough-road.
The chair will be taken by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., and V.P. at Twelve o'clock precisely.
The ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the BOYS' MODEL SCHOOL will take place on the same day, commencing at Ten o'clock precisely. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will preside.
Tickets may be obtained by application at the Society's House, Borough-road. HENRY DUNN, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-
CIATION.—THE ANNUAL PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Wednesday Morning, 10th May. The Chair will be taken at Six o'clock, by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq.; and the meeting addressed by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, A.M.; Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.; Rev. William Bruce, A.M., of Bristol; and John B. Gough, Esq.
Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained of Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street; Dalton's, Cockspur-street; Westerton's, Hyde Park-corner; Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row; and at the Offices of the Society.
T. HENRY TARTTON, Hon. Sec.
Library and Offices, 7, Gresham-street, City.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
The following is the arrangement of the SERVICES at the SIXTIETH GENERAL MEETING of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—
MONDAY, MAY 8th.

MORNING.—Seven o'clock.—Prayer Meeting at NEW BROAD-STREET CHAPEL, specially to implore the Divine Blessing on the several Services of the Anniversary. To close punctually at a Quarter-past Eight.

AFTERNOON.—A Meeting of Delegates will be held at the MISSION HOUSE, Blomfield-street, at Three o'clock, to which the attendance of Directors, both Town and Country, is respectfully invited.

EVENING.—WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL.—The Rev. H. R. REYNOLDS, B.A., of Leeds, will preach to the Juvenile Friends of the Society. Service to begin at Seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th.

MORNING.—SURREY CHAPEL.—Rev. NORMAN McLEOD, of the Barony Church, Glasgow, to preach.
EVENING.—TABERNACLE.—Rev. HENRY ADDISCOTT, of Taunton, to preach. The Morning Service to commence at Half-past Ten, and the Evening at Six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 11th.

MORNING.—THE PUBLIC MEETING will be held at EXETER HALL, STRAND. Chair to be taken precisely at Ten o'clock, by The Hon. ARTHUR F. KINNAIRD, M.P.

EVENING.—An Adjourned Meeting will be held in FINSBURY CHAPEL, Blomfield-street. Chair to be taken at Six o'clock by D. W. WIRE, Esq., Alderman and Sheriff.

FRIDAY, MAY 12th.

EVENING.—The Ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be administered to those Members and Friends of the Society who are Stated Communicants, and who produce Tickets from their respective Ministers, at the following places of worship:—

To preside.

St. Thomas's-ch., Hackney (at 7)	Rev. JAMES GRIFIN
Stockwell Chapel	Rev. JONATHAN GLYDE
Kingsland Chapel (at 7 o'clock)	Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL, A.M.
Tottenham-ct-rd. Chapel (at 7)	Rev. A. FLETCHER, D.D.
Hanover Chapel, Peckham	Rev. SAMUEL McALL
Trevor Chapel, Chelsea	Rev. JOSHUA C. HARRISON
Greenwich Tabernacle (at 7)	Rev. JAMES ROWLAND
Westminster Chapel (at 7 o'clock)	Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D.
Paddington Chapel	Rev. A. M. BROWN, LL.D.
New Tabernacle	Rev. JOHN BURNET

Services, with the foregoing exceptions, to begin at half-past Six o'clock.

LORD'S DAY, MAY 14th.

Sermons will be preached, and Collections made, at various Places of Worship in London and its vicinity.
A COLLECTION for the benefit of the Institution will be made at each of the Places.

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street,
Finsbury, April 28th, 1854.

THE ELIZABETH FRY REFUGE.—
The yearly balance sheet of this Institution, ending March 25th, 1854, shows an amount of £141 9s. 8d. due to the Treasurer, and a claim of £57 17s. 2d. unpaid. To maintain its present usefulness is utterly impossible without a material increase in its income from the public; the Committee therefore urgently appeal to the benevolent for liberal aid in carrying on this really valuable Institution. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Treasurer, J. G. BARCLAY, Esq., 54, Lombard-street; Messrs. W. and F. G. CASH, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without; and by CHARLES GORDELLIER, Secretary, 92, Fenchurch-street.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver Orations
on TEMPERANCE as follows:—

Tuesday, May 9th, EXETER HALL.
Wednesday, " 10th, Do. Do.
Thursday, " 11th, Do. Do.

Doors open each evening at seven; to commence at eight o'clock.
Tickets to each meeting, 6d. each; reserved seats, 1s.; may be obtained at the office of the London Temperance League, 337, Strand; and at the Hall on the evening of the meetings.

W. TWEEDIE, } Hon. Secs.
JOHN PHILLIPS, }

London Temperance League, 337, Strand.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,
Haverstock-hill.—Patron: Her Majesty the QUEEN.—For the Reception of Children of Both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

A GENERAL COURT of Governors was held this 25th day of November, 1853, for the Election of Twenty-five Children into the School, and for other business.

JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., in the Chair.

At the close of the Ballot, the following were declared to be the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, and will be admitted on Wednesday, December 21, 1853:—

1 Sarah E. Fulbrook .. 7,620	14 Richard Hamman .. 7,106
2 Alice M. A. Durant .. 7,618	15 David B. Lovett .. 7,086
3 Ann Brisley .. 7,328	16 Henry G. Brunning .. 6,963
4 Eleanor Pettit .. 6,890	17 Thomas Day .. 6,925
5 Mary Wheeler .. 6,417	18 Frederick Hall .. 6,881
6 Mary Ann Penny .. 6,362	19 Henry M'Evoy .. 6,829
7 Elizabeth Ann Say .. 6,308	20 Stephen E. Arnall .. 6,688
8 Louisa S. Piper .. 6,289	21 Samuel Lees .. 6,628
9 Henry Whittick .. 10,023	22 William R. Brown .. 6,602
10 Joseph Littlechild .. 8,355	23 Jas. W. Hollingshead .. 6,535
11 Allen Field .. 7,685	24 James Barnden .. 6,323
12 William J. P. Noakes .. 7,502	25 Russell G. Pontifex .. 6,370
13 George W. Weager .. 7,256	

Resolved unanimously,—"That the very cordial thanks of this Court be presented to John R. Mills, Esq., the President, and to James Edalle, Esq., Vice-President, who succeeded on his vacating the chair, and to the Scrutineers, for their attention in taking the ballot."

Offices, 32, Ludgate-hill. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
The Next Election will take place in April, when Twenty-five Children will be admitted. Applications not later than the 1st March. Forms to fill up and lists of Governors may be had (gratis) of the Secretary, who will thankfully receive contributions. Annual subscription of a Governor, 21s.; life, £10 10s.; of a Subscriber, 10s. 6d.; life, £5 5s.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS
MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHER-
LESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

INSTITUTED MAY 15, 1844.

SPECIAL APPEAL.

This Charity is established on liberal and not exclusive principles. It bestows its benefits on the Orphan through the whole period of infancy and childhood—that is, from the Birth till Fourteen and Fifteen years, without respect to Sex, or Place, or Age, or Religious Distinctions.

It has now 106 on the foundation; these are accommodated in two houses; these houses are now full, they are held from year to year, and the Board consequently cannot expend money on them, and much inconvenience and expense necessarily arise.

The Board, with the unanimous voice of the Subscribers, have purchased a most desirable property for the erection of a suitable Asylum.

They cannot, however, take another step prudently in the matter, till they realize £25,000 in addition to what they have received.

In these circumstances, while they pledge themselves to the strictest economy, they appeal with confidence to the friends of benevolence and of free institutions, for the means to carry out their designs. Surely they cannot plead in vain.

Because, whatever objection may be taken to other charities (and some are very ill-considered), none can rest against the fatherless child.

Because our extensive maritime and mercantile engagements are depriving continually so many families of their parent just when he is most needed.

Because the great evidence of pure and undefiled religion is, by the Highest Authority, to be found in relieving "the widow and the fatherless in their affliction."

Because the affliction of the Orphan makes the strongest appeal to all our most generous sensibilities—they suffer so early—they suffer so long—they suffer being so innocent—they suffer frequently while unconscious—before they can estimate their loss they have in fact lost everything—before they have left the cradle their earthly support has gone to the grave—they look round on a new and opening world, but see not their desolation.

Because many of us, equally exposed to this bitter affliction, have been preserved from it. We find ourselves in happy homes, which death has not so invaded; and we can hardly appreciate or enjoy our own blessings unless we help those who are bereaved of all—without home, without parents, without hope or joy.

LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, Treasurer.

ANDREW REED, Sub-Treasurer.

DAVID W. WIRE, Hon. Secs.

THOMAS W. AVELING, Hon. Secs.

Subscriptions thankfully received at the Bankers, Messrs Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co.; by the Officers; by any of the Board of Management; and at the Office, by the Sub-Secretary, Mr. John Cuzner, to whom Post-office Orders and all communications are to be addressed. Attendance daily from Ten till Four o'clock.

Office, 32, Poultry.

MAY MEETINGS.—Parties visiting

London will find every comfort (so essential when absent from home), combined with moderate charges. Clean, comfortable, and well aired beds, 1s. and 1s. 6d. per night, or 6s. and 7s. 6d. per week, with the use of large and comfortable sitting rooms, at the LUDGATE COFFEE AND BOARDING HOUSE, 67, Old Bailey, 3 doors from Ludgate-hill. Papers, 3d. and 4d. also, &c.
A. SCRUBY Proprietor.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—THE SHORROCK FELLOWSHIPS.

The late Eccles Shorrock, Esq., of Darwen, having bequeathed £3,000 to found three Fellowships in connexion with the above-named college, this sum has been invested in the public funds, and the committee have arranged that one of the Fellowships, being the interest on £1,000, shall be offered for competition each year. It will be tenable for three years, unless the student holding the same shall in the mean time leave the college either of his own accord or through a vote of the committee.

The competition will be open to all candidates for admission to the college who, having taken a degree in Arts, desire to enter the Divinity Class only, and also to all students in the House who are entering on that department of their college course. The committee will not however consider themselves bound to award the Fellowship, should the examiners on any occasion report that no candidate has presented himself who has shown adequate proficiency in the prescribed subjects.

The Committee hereby give notice that the Examination for the first of these Fellowships will be held at the College in September. The Examination before the General Committee for admission to the College will be on Tuesday, the 12th of September, and that for the Fellowship on the following Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th.

The examination in Classics will be conducted by the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, B.A., of Birmingham, and will include the Greek and Latin subjects selected for the next examination for the Bachelor of Arts Degree in the London University, the first Book of Herodotus, the *Arts Poetica* of Horace, and the Gospel by Luke in the Greek New Testament.

The Rev. H. B. Reynolds, B.A., of Leeds, will examine in the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, which will embrace the subjects required for the Bachelor of Arts Degree in the London University.

The Rev. H. Griffiths, of Liverpool, (late Tutor of Brecon College) will examine in the Divinity Department, which will consist of the first part of Butler's Analogy, Paley's *Horse Pauline*, and the first five chapters in the fourth Book of Hill's Lectures in Divinity.

Parties intending to compete are requested to send notice of such intention, and to forward their testimonials to the Secretary, not later than August 21st.

JAMES GWYTHIER, Secretary.

5, Vine-grove, Manchester, April 24th, 1854.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

No. 3, Pall-mall East, and 7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London. Established A.D. 1834.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS may be opened Daily, with Capital of any amount. Interest payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Money received on Deposits at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and October.

RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.

18 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE

SOCIETY. Chief Office—19, MOORGATE-STREET, London.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in informing their Clients and the Public, that they have opened Branch Offices at 8, Newhall-street, BIRMINGHAM; Albion Chambers, BIRMINGHAM; 84, Lord-street, LIVERPOOL; 65, King-street, MANCHESTER; 1, Dean-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; 7, Alter Wandrahm, HAMBURG; and 95, Queen-street, PORTSEA.

Intending assurers should send for a copy of the last year's report.

JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL

MEN, AND OTHERS.—The OXFORD MIXED DOESKIN TROUSERS, price 18s. Stock for choice, or to measure. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD; four doors south of Shoolbred and Co.'s. Patterns of the Doeskin, and Directions for Measuring, sent free, by post.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS may obtain

tickets of Insurance against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS for the Journey on payment of 1d., 2d., 3d., by inquiring of the Booking Clerk at all the principal stations where they take a railway ticket. Railway Passengers Assurance office, 3, Old Broad-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

JAMES SCOTT and COMPANY beg to

announce that they have now opened their premises, 77 and 78, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD. Their stock of SILKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, DRESSES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACE, &c., is entirely new, and replete with every novelty for the present season.

Having made their purchases under all the advantages of the present state of trade, they are enabled to offer many goods at unusually low prices.

77 and 78, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

TROUSERS! TROUSERS! TROUSERS!

—A good fit in this Garment can be seldom obtained. R. GRAVES, Fashionable Trousers-maker and Tailor, 313, HIGH HOLBORN, after many years' experience and study, is enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he can fit gentlemen with this garment better than any other person in London. The characteristic of his fitting is a gentlemanly style, with perfect ease for stooping, sitting, walking or riding. A well-assorted stock of the newest designs to select from.—R. GRAVES, 313, HIGH HOLBORN.

COALS, Best 24s., Second 22s.—R. S.

DIXON & SON having Colliers which lower their masts and deliver alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co., coal merchants to Her Majesty.—Cash price 25s. per ton for screened unsplit best coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last 20 years.—Purbeck-wharf, Earl-street Blackfriars, and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

HATS for the TIMES.—A CAPITAL

HAT for 6s., at MUMMERY BROTHERS' Warehouse, 433, OXFORD STREET, 17 doors west of Tottenham-court-road.

FIVE GUINEAS.—Mr. WM. H. HALSE,

the Medical Galvanist, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, informs his friends that his FIVE GUINEA APPARATUS are now ready.

Send two postage-stamps for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism.

EASE IN WALKING—COMFORT TO

THE FEET.—The LEATHER CLOTH, or PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest, easiest, and most comfortable ever invented for tender feet. They have no painful or drawing effects, and are softer and easier than any other boots or shoes. Sufferers from corns, bunions, gout, chilblains, &c., will find them invaluable. For warm climates they excel all others in durability and comfort. A boot or shoe sent for size will ensure a fit. The material sold by the yard in any quantity.

H. A. L. and CO., Patentees, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTRESSES,

equal to Horse Hair, and only half the price. Sizes and prices forwarded post free.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, LUDGATE HILL, London.

ALLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE.—

Messrs. S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the TRADE that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their PALE ALE in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—

LONDON, at 61, King William-street, City;

LIVERPOOL, at Cook-street;

MANCHESTER, at Dacie-place;

DUDLEY, at the Burnt Tree;

GLASGOW, at 115, St. Vincent-street;

DUBLIN, at 1, Crampton-quay;

BIRMINGHAM, at Market-Hall;

SOUTH WALES, at 13, King-street, Bristol.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES, GENUINE, from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VICTUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, genuine, and in

fine condition, as recommended for invalids and the table, by BARON LIEBIG. The pretensions of certain parties to any exclusiveness in regard to these Ales, compel the undersigned to assure the public that a supply can always be obtained from his STORES of the finest quality and character, both in cask and bottle.

Apply to NATHANIEL EASTY,

Wine, Beer and Brandy Merchant, 132, Upper Thames-street.

FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTH-

DAY PRESENTS, comprising every description of English and Foreign Fancy Goods, also Gold and Silver Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Gold Chains, Dressing and Writing Cases, Work Boxes, Leather Goods, &c. Futvoye's £4 4s. Gold Watches, four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted; Futvoye's £3 3s. ladies' Rosewood Dressing-cases, with jewel drawers, and solid silver-top bottles; Futvoye's papier mache articles of surpassing beauty; an unlimited assortment of bronzes, china, glass, alabaster and articles of bijouterie and vertu.—FUTVOYE, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street. Illustrated Catalogues sent on application.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY

invites public attention to the principles on which it is conducted, and by which it offers unusual advantages, both to the producer and the consumer, combining high wages to the one with low charges to the other. Conducted by the Agent at small cost, it secures the best labour, and pays the best price for it; while it appropriates a part of its trading profits to the moral and social elevation of its operatives, and has provided, at a cost of nearly One Thousand Pounds, Schools for the education of their children, Lecture Hall, Library, Warm Baths, &c. See a more lengthened statement in the *Times* of any Wednesday, or send for a prospectus. A useful Dress Coat, Twenty-eight Shillings—Wages paid for making, 10s. 6d. A first-class Dress Coat, Two Pounds Sixteen—Wages paid for making, 15s.

13 and 14, Newington Causeway, and 39 and 40, Bridge House-place, opposite.

No connexion with any other House.

ARNOLD'S CLOCK MANUFACTORY.

—OFFICE, HALL, SHOP, and PUBLIC DIALS, THREE GUINEAS; to Strike, Half-a-Guinea extra. Only Best Work. Constantly renewed stock of elegant Drawing-room Clocks, under glass shades, from 37s. 6d.

Orders received for the erection of Public, Church, or Turret Clocks, of any size or complication, in any part of the Kingdom.

PUBLIC NOTICE is invited to the character of the stock at the well-known Manufactory. The wholesale trade is now declined, to allow of undivided attention to the retail friends of the Establishment, who will henceforth be supplied at the trade prices, careful regard being observed in all transactions to the high and long maintained reputation of the house.

Best Work Only—Trade Prices—Delivered Free.

ARNOLD, WATCHMAKER,

59 and 60, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE GREATEST LUXURY IN TEA IS

HIND'S Choice Mixture of the best Black and Green Teas, comprising all the excellencies of the richest and rarest productions of China and Assam, judiciously blended.

Ouchain Young Hyson, Hyson and Pearl Gunpowder, 5s. 8d., 5s., 4s. 8d., 4s. 4d., 4s., 3s. 8d., and 3s. 4d. 4s. 9d. per lb.

A 7 lb. canister of the new Crop of Souchong, at 4s. 4d. per lb., carriage free to all parts of England, for 30s.

Rich Pekoe Lapang Souchong, such as E. I. Company used to bring over.

High-scented, and rich-flavoured, flowery Assam, reduced from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 0d. 4s. 0d. per lb.

All these are of the prime quality, and most delicious flavour, Lower Qualities at proportionately reduced prices.

COFFEES.

Delicious Mountain Pea Berry Coffee, a treat to connoisseurs.

Choice Mocha Coffee, rich and mellow, of great strength.

Very excellent Plantation Ceylon, the most economical Coffee that can be drunk.

All the above Coffees, packed in tin canisters, fresh and warm from the Mill.

HIND'S GREAT CENTRAL TEA ESTABLISHMENT, corner of NORTH-STREET, KING'S-CROSS (the third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City side).

Wholesale Depot for

HIND'S CELEBRATED ONE SHILLING PARISIEN SAUCE.

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THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Country Towns' Mis-
The Coalition of Govern-	sions..... 370
ment and the Dis-	Parliamentary Proceedings 371
senters..... 365	Termination of the Preston
The Anniversary Meeting 365	Strikes..... 373
Abolition of University	Postscript..... 373
Tests..... 366	Summary..... 374
Disenters and the Uni-	Notes from the House of
versities..... 366	Commons..... 374
The Defeated Church	The Baltic..... 375
Rate at Liverpool... 367	Recent additions to "The
Religious and Educational	Great Majority..... 375
Intelligence..... 367	Foreign and Colonial..... 380
Correspondence..... 367	Court, Personal, and Om-
Religious Anniversaries... 368	cial News..... 381
Voluntary School Associa-	Accidents and Offences... 381
tion..... 369	Dreadful Losses of Life by
Chinese Evangelisation So-	Fire..... 381
ciety..... 370	Miscellaneous News..... 382
Irish Church Missions..... 370	Literature..... 382
Church of England Edu-	Poetry..... 382
cation Society..... 370	Gleanings..... 382

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE COALITION GOVERNMENT AND THE DISSENTERS.

A FEW weeks ago we ventured to urge the necessity under which the Protestant Dissenting party in Parliament lay, to review their position in relation to the Coalition Cabinet, and to take up more definite ground than they have hitherto occupied. We know not that we should have felt it expedient so soon to return to the subject, but for the appearance of an article in the *Eclectic Review* for the present month, on the ecclesiastical policy of the Government, to which we are anxious to direct the attention of our readers. After a rapid review of the course which her Majesty's Ministers have pursued during the present session, on the numerous ecclesiastical questions which have come before Parliament, and from which he justly infers that an understanding exists in the Cabinet to concede nothing to the Dissenters, the writer submits to the Nonconforming M.P.'s some very salutary advice, which, we trust, will make an abiding impression on their minds.

The following passage will, we hope, be seriously pondered by those whom it especially concerns:—"The Government being, as a coalition, avowedly one of concession, is the concession to be all on one side? Of the new triumvirate, are the friends of one party only to be the proscribed, and are they to be consenting parties to the proscription? Is the Government—friendly to religious liberty in the person of a Catholic, and amicably neutral in his case where it cannot be amicably active, witness its indifference to Mr. Spooner, its opposition to Mr. Chambers, and its goodwill to Mr. Lucas—to be sternly hostile to it in any shape of a Dissenter? Is it to be the *mot d'ordre* among the constituencies, that the new elections are to proceed upon this understanding? We believe that if the Dissenting M.P.'s will only think so, they already hold the balance of party in the House. They are not less numerous, and they have unquestionably more weight (or, if they have not, the fault is their own), by their known principle, their personal character, and the importance of their constituencies—they have more weight, certainly, than the Irish members. But the Irish members can at least defend their constituents against Ministerial aggression—aggression, too, from a Government against which the majority of them have already done their worst by uniting with the Opposition. Let the Dissenters, then, if they will, give the Coalition their support; but let it be a reasonable, let it be an honourable support. Let them not be just the members against whom something very like a dead set is to be made by the Government policy, and who do not need the 'whip' on a close division. Let them show that they are not terrified by the half-hinted threat of a dissolution, which will only increase their own numbers in the House. Let them make just the difference of supporting their principles first, and the Government second, instead of urging their principles only so far as consists with the convenience of the Coalition, and they will not then commit the mistake into which some of them are falling, of supporting the Government in opposition to their principles."

To bring about anything like organised action on the part of Dissenting members, and to prevail upon them to trace out for themselves a definite line of policy, and resolutely to adhere to it, constitutes, no doubt, the grand desideratum at the present moment. How to realise it is the pinching difficulty. If the reviewer's remarks contribute, as they are well calculated to do, to achieve this result, the cause of religious liberty will be deeply indebted to him. Certainly, the first step towards the end to which he points, is to disabuse the minds of Dissenting representatives of the fiction which still avails to influence many, that the Government is rather friendly than hostile to the great body of Nonconformists, and to the interests which are identified with its increased freedom. At present, we are but "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to a Government which repays our service not merely with neglect but with contumely. We are counted upon as reliable in every time of danger, and as ready to put up with every kind of discourtesy where State-Church encroachments combine both political parties against us. No consideration is shown us. If we exhibit unusual determination and unanimity against any measure, that measure Ministers are sure to push forward with unseemly vigour. If, here and there, some hesitation is evinced in supporting general measures which ignore ourselves, we are charged, in tones of undisguised petulance, with extreme "illiberality." In a word, we are played with, and we deserve to be so, because at any time we can put an end to our present one-sided relationship to the Government. Plain-speaking in the House may serve us with the country—would serve us more effectually if it were reported by the press—but what do Ministers care if, when the division is taken, half our men meekly follow them into the lobby? To vote against the Government when we are sure to be in a minority requires no courage—to vote against them when there is a chance of upsetting, or of greatly damaging, some measure upon which they stake their reputation, requires sterner stuff than many of our members can boast of.

The state of feeling to which Dissenting weakness in the House of Commons may be ultimately traced, is no doubt, commendable in itself. We shall not now define it, although we believe we could do so with accuracy. Nor shall we attempt to combat its unreasonable manifestations by argument. It will be overcome by experience alone. It is being daily undermined. Unity and firmness, although impossible just now, are looming as possibilities on the horizon. They will be a growth—they cannot be manufactured. Mechanism will not supply them—but events will. A homogeneous body is not to be improvised out of our present materials,—but time, observation, and experience, may yet fashion them into such. Recruits always need to be exposed to the fire of their enemies more or less frequently before they can effectually act together. Would it were otherwise! but, as it is not so, we must practise forbearance, and do the best we can. Meanwhile, we rejoice in evident signs of improvement. Since the re-assembling of Parliament after the Easter recess, it has been seen that the hour of tame acquiescence in Government convenience has, with some, at least, gone by for ever. If, on Mr. Heywood's motion, every Nonconformist member had seen fit to act upon the advice of the *Eclectic* reviewer, and had stood for his principles first, leaving Ministers to take their chance in a determined assertion of those principles, the moral effect would have been even greater than it has been. But the resolution of those who did see fit to exhibit their indifference to the wishes of the Cabinet has already produced a beneficial result. There is an altered tone in the language employed regarding the just claims of Dissenters. It is felt to be impossible to ignore us—it is supposed to be possible to offend and alienate us; and when the clause for opening the University of Oxford to Dissenters is forced upon the House, as it will be, it will be apparent, we think, that the Liberal party, gladly as they would have kept us quiet, will not consent altogether to lose us.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

I.
THE reports of the anniversary meetings which have thus far been held are much more worthy of perusal, and furnish a larger fund of practical and suggestive information, than usual. The speakers seem generally to have eschewed the too common practice of making the platform the medium for mere pulpit oratory. Business-like addresses, and carefully-prepared statements on the results of Christian missions, are an agreeable relief to the monotonous reiteration of common-place sentiment, and momentarily-exciting appeals. Every year the friends of missions can point with increasing emphasis to the moral and social, as well as the religious effects of their enterprise, and claim the support alike of the philanthropist, the politician, and the Christian.

Especially is this the case with the Baptist Missionary Society, whose meeting at Exeter Hall, on Thursday last, was both interesting and effective. We are glad to find that the income of this Society has increased £6,330 during the year 1853, and now nearly reaches £25,000. The great want of this institution is suitable men—a want, felt not only by missionary societies, but by Dissenting congregations at home. We believe that there have rarely been so many vacant pulpits, and a lack of suitable candidates to fill them, as at the present time. In the wide field occupied by the Baptist Missionary Society two countries have engaged especial attention—Jamaica and India. In each case the results are reported to be highly encouraging. Mr. Hands, in a striking speech, showed how much the missionary had done to improve the moral and spiritual welfare of the negroes in the West Indies, as well as to promote their civilization. Although his description may be a little over-coloured, the general results can scarcely be impugned. He stated that in Jamaica, out of a population of 293,000, no less than 50,000 were small freeholders, and that coloured men filled some of the most responsible and respectable stations in society—the House of Representatives alone containing twelve out of forty-seven members. At the bar and the press, and amongst magistrates, overseers, and clerks, the coloured population can boast their representatives. In respect to crime, Jamaica contrasts favourably with the metropolis of the British Empire, and more communicants are to be found in connexion with the Church of this population of 377,000 than in London with its two and-a-half millions! Such are specimens of the telling facts which exhibit the social and religious advance of Jamaica, and one of the most signal triumphs of missionary enterprise. In a like manner, though with results not so marked, Mr. Noel showed the revolution which Christianity directly and indirectly is working in British India; how schools are multiplying, the obstacles to missionary effort diminishing, the English language superseding the native dialects, the hold of superstition upon the population becoming loosened, that 18,000 idolaters now worship the true God, and that native churches, under native pastors, are declaring their independence. The speeches of Mr. Hand and Mr. Noel gave a character to the meeting, while the address of Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the celebrated dramatist imparted novelty to the proceedings. The Baptist Missionary Society have reason to congratulate their constituents on the success of their annual meeting.

The extent of the vast field now occupied by missionary enterprise was the topic of an address from Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, whose statistics will be perused with interest. A band of 3,612 missionaries, native and foreign, scattered over the world to proclaim the Gospel of Christ, constitute a spiritual agency of great power and hopefulness. May their number be indefinitely increased!

The Chinese Evangelization Society is a comparatively recent growth of the missionary spirit, and bases its claims to public support on the speciality of its object and the catholicity of its basis. It appears from the report of the annual meeting that the interest which the Chinese revolution has awakened in this country has increased

the funds of this society to the extent of £1,000, although its means are still lamentably disproportionate to the great end it aims to accomplish.

Want of space prevents us from recurring, at the length we could have wished, to one or two important topics touched upon at the meetings of the Baptist Home Mission and Irish Societies. The spiritual claims of our own country and of Ireland were pleaded by Mr. McLaren, Mr. Hinton, and Mr. Stowell Brown. The two former speakers especially discussed the recent Census Returns. The startling fact that some five millions of the population neglect the means of public worship was suitably dwelt upon, although to our minds the gravest part of the case is the little use made of existing accommodation. That our churches and chapels are, on the average, only half-filled, is irresistible evidence that the religious world needs to put forth renewed energy, and adopt new expedients, for inducing the masses of the population to occupy the vacant space. The state of the case was put in a striking shape by Mr. McLaren:—"If," said he, "our schedules had been ruled with three columns, church-goers, chapel-goers, and beer-shop-goers, the last of these columns would have had a larger number than either of the other two, and all but as many as both of them put together." Here is work to task the utmost energies of the Christian Church! In presence of such spiritual destitution, and lamentable perversion of the powers of men, it might well suspend controversial warfare. Mr. Stowell Brown forcibly described the evil consequences of rival displays of bigotry in Dublin and Liverpool by both Protestant and Catholic. We would, in conclusion, commend his remarks on this point to the consideration of earnest Christians:—

In Liverpool we have both Popery and polemics in abundance; and they go on very well together. Controversy will not effect the object which we have in view. Controversy may be all very well in its way; but men must be morally as well as intellectually prepared before they are fit to engage in controversy, or to profit by it. There must be a desire to possess the truth, and a willingness to abandon error—a willingness to acknowledge the erroneousness of anything which is fairly and fully shown to be untrue. But I apprehend that there are very few among Protestants, or Romanists, or Baptists either, who are morally prepared for this; but unless we are, we shall do more harm than good by engaging in controversy. (Hear, and cheers.) We have a glorious Gospel to preach—let us preach it. (Cheers.)

ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY TESTS.

The Oxford University Bill has already been twice discussed since the re-assembling of the House of Commons—once on Thursday, when a spirited debate took place on Mr. Heywood's motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, which was rejected by 172 to 90, and again on Monday, when the first six clauses were vigorously canvassed, and, in one instance, an amendment carried against Government. The Committee will be resumed to-morrow (Thursday), but it will probably be some days before the question of abolishing religious tests is brought forward. The bill consists of fifty-nine clauses—six of which only have yet been adopted. It is not likely that a supplementary clause in favour of admission to the Universities irrespective of creed will be moved till the other clauses are disposed of.

There is, consequently, time for further petitions in favour of Mr. Heywood's motion. We perceive that on Thursday, Friday, and Monday no less than 114 were presented for opening the Universities, in addition to the large number (about 150) presented before the Easter recess. We subjoin the names of those places as they appear in the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons:—

Bingley—Nottage and Wiek—Braintree and Bocking—Bradford (York), (eight petitions)—Dukinfield—Red Cross-street, London—Birmingham—Paisley—Wibsey—Liverpool (three petitions)—Bridgend—Uxbridge—Northiam—Hackney—Birkenhead—Lincoln—Bristol (two petitions)—Greenfield—Brecon—Wilmslow—Totteridge and Whetstone—Edinburgh—Wyke—Lydney—Newcastle-upon-Tyne (two petitions)—Chiswick—Buckingham—Wareham—Brentford—Haverfordwest—Thornton—Colchester—Eccleshill—Croydon—Pudsey—Bromley—Westgate—Lavenham—Idle—Market Harborough—Farsley—Luton—Ackworth—Helford—Leicester—Wakefield—Shrewsbury—St. Alban's—Bermondsey—Hay—Benton Park—Meadow—Bayswater, &c.—Northampton—Treasurer and Secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Wales—Coseley—Wilsden—Ipswich—Chichester—Bingley—Canterbury—Sunderland—Folkestone—Tavistock—Rawden (two petitions)—Bath—Shipley—Walsall—Carlisle—Southampton—Bradford (three petitions)—Harden—Huddersfield—Corporation of Oxford—Kennington—Wisbeach—Cambridge—Clifton—Dartmouth—Hardness—Mansfield—Lewes—Devonport—London and Westminster—Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Chairman and Secretaries), (two petitions)—Blackfriars—Brighton—Ashburton—Brixton—Rhayader—Oldham—Lincoln—Sheffield—Thorne and Stainforth—Castle Hedingham—Wester-

ham—Independent Board (Chairman)—Newton Heath and Failsworth—Essex-street, Strand—and Nottingham.

The opening of the Universities to all persons, irrespective of creed, has been a moot question for many years, but the vigorous agitation of the last few weeks has brought to light a more advanced and unanimous opinion than could have been expected. The crowded meeting held in Liverpool last week, and addressed by Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., the Rev. Jas. Martineau, the Rev. J. H. Thom, Mr. C. Robertson, and other well-known Reformers, is an exhibition of public feeling which might, had it been necessary and opportunity offered, have been elicited elsewhere. Another indication of ripening opinion is the readiness of Churchmen to sign the petitions for opening the Universities; and a third is to be found in the fact that Mr. Gladstone, who, but recently, decidedly objected to the admission of Dissenters, now shifts his ground—pointing out, as a reason for postponing the question, that the University of Oxford had never yet had the opportunity of considering it, and that the new representative government, given by the Bill, "will enable the University to consider that important subject, and thereby advance the question to a point that will lead to its final solution." If, therefore, Mr. Heywood's motion be rejected the final settlement of the question cannot be long deferred; it will depend upon Dissenters themselves, and on their liberal allies, rather than upon their opponents, to decide the question how soon the Universities are thrown open to all her Majesty's subjects without distinction of creed.

DISSENTERS AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

On Tuesday evening last, a meeting was held in the Queen's Hall, Bold-street, Liverpool, for the purpose of considering resolutions, and adopting a petition to Parliament praying that the Universities of this country should be opened to persons of all religious denominations. There was a large attendance, the body of the hall being crowded. Amongst other gentlemen on the platform were Mr. William Rathbone, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. S. B. Jackson, Rev. D. B. Joseph, Mr. T. S. Raffles, Mr. James Aikin, Rev. J. H. Thom, Mr. T. Avison, Rev. J. Kelly, Mr. A. C. Stewart, Mr. J. R. Jeffery, Rev. J. Martineau, Mr. T. Blackburn, Rev. Mr. Griffiths, Mr. H. A. Bright, Mr. Simon, &c. Mr. Robertson Gladstone had promised to preside, but being called out of town, Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., occupied the chair in his place.

In the course of his opening remarks the Chairman said that if the Universities were considered public property when they were taken from the Roman Catholics and given to the Protestant church, why should they not be public property now? They knew from the last census that the community of this country did not consist simply of members of the Church of England, but that two-thirds might be considered as Dissenters, or not belonging to the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Church of England, therefore, represented only one-third of the inhabitants of this country. (Applause.) And that being the case, the Universities were now a monopoly, and if there should be a monopoly at all, it should be in the hands of the two-thirds. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. H. GRIFFITHS proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—
That we emphatically protest against the imposition, under any circumstances whatsoever, of religious doctrinal tests as a condition of social or civil rights. (Hear, hear, and applause.)
Mr. Griffiths repudiated "toleration" as a blot upon the English constitution, and declared that he would withhold from his co-religionists nothing that he asked for himself.

What is the one great object of education? What but to help us to get to the truth, and right views of the truth in its bearing upon the highest interests of life. Why, then, sir, in the name of common humanity, I ask, if it be the highest and the one great object of all education—why, in the name of our common humanity, if that be considered the great object of education, make the possession and profession of right views a pre-requisite to being taught? (Hear, hear.) Why, as in Oxford, make the end an introduction to the means? Or why, as in Cambridge, having done all in their power to give the means, refuse they to attest it by conferring a degree? Sir, depend upon it, we can as easily promote the growth of our children by hydrostatic pressure, as orthodoxy by legal restrictions. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) To force out darkness, to keep out darkness, cannot be done by violence; but kindle a light—the greater the better—and the darkness will fly of itself, without giving you any further trouble. (Hear, hear.) Truth, sir, always does best when most free; and, indeed, when and where she is not free, her seeming triumphs are all a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. (Cheers.) Believing this, sir, I have very great pleasure in moving that we denounce, or rather, as my resolution directs me to say, "emphatically protest," and I hope with perfect unanimity, "against the imposition of any religious doctrinal tests whatever," as a ground for distinction, by exclusion or preference, for educational purposes. (The speaker resumed his seat amid loud cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. THOMAS BLACKBURN, and adopted unanimously.

The Rev. JAMES MARTINEAU, who was received with loud applause, proposed the next resolution, which was as follows:—

That the introduction of such tests into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is not only in direct violation of their original constitutions, but is palpably detrimental to their interests as seats of learning and science; limiting the number of pupils, and contracting the range of choice for able, upright, and earnest professors. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

The following is an extract from Mr. Martineau's speech:—

For the last century and a half there has been a progress in English law more and more to establish the principle and work out the rule that we may have many denominational varieties all existing side by side, peacefully contesting an intellectual and moral battle among themselves without damage to the rights of citizenship. (Cheers.) That principle has also been carried out in every other department. Until the year 1828, it is notorious that a Nonconformist could not be a sheriff; he could not belong to a corporation. Until a later period still it is well known that a Roman Catholic could not sit in the legislature. At this very moment it is true that a Jew cannot sit there. We are working our way out to the full and complete recognition of that principle. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Now, sir, I say that it is intolerable that if all classes of persons, irrespective of religious faith, may sit in municipal corporations, and all of them may join in the legislature which creates the very laws by which these Universities are governed, it is intolerable that they shall not go to these seats of learning which would give them a fitting qualification for the exercise of their civil duties. (Loud cheers.) Moreover, sir, with respect to the second part of this resolution, for my own part I am persuaded that there cannot be a greater and more mischievous delusion than to suppose that it is really to the advantage of any religious or social party whatever, that they should be able to effect a complete, and final, and crushing triumph over their opponents who dispute their claims. (Hear, hear.) I believe that there is not a political party which is not the better for the opposition which stands up face to face with it (loud and general applause); that would not grow corrupt, and lazy, and selfish, were it not for the watching of that opposition. (Renewed cheers.) I am persuaded, moreover, firmly convinced as I am of the truth of the principles which have been vindicated in Christendom since the period of the Reformation, that these very principles have been benefited, have been worked out more successfully by the perpetual check of the Roman Catholic Church; and I believe there is not an enlightened Roman Catholic but would acknowledge that his Church has also been benefited by the co-presence with it side by side of the opposing acts of Protestantism. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) So with respect to our Universities. Does anybody suppose that the Church of England is really benefited by having the monopoly of those institutions? I apprehend that it is anything but that, and that whatsoever is sickly, and morbid, and weak in the Established Church—whatever deficiency she has in manliness and in the free ventilation of thought—arises very much from the exclusive system under which her ministers and many of her laymen are brought up; and that if they were brought into contact with those many classes, the middle classes, which for the most part belong to the Nonconformists, there would be an amount of benefit given to their own minds, while they would impart some of their refinement to the other. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. SIMON, barrister, seconded the resolution.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON said, it seemed to him that the question had now arrived at a stage in which the reasoning, justice, and common sense were all on one side, and that the only obstacle in the way of accomplishing the object was that *vis inertia* of certain classes of society, who must be told by the Legislature to "move on." (Laughter and cheers.) What had been already said in reference to the subject would be fully brought out in the petition which he should move as part of the resolution. The resolution was to the following effect:—

Resolved, that in order to remedy those evils, we are of opinion that measures should be adopted to restore to the Universities their ancient constitution, with such alterations as may be requisite to bring them into full accordance with the liberal spirit of modern times, thus rendering to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of creed, the right of free admission; and that the following petition be signed by the chairman in behalf of this meeting, and presented to the House of Commons:—

1. That your petitioners approach your honourable House, not as members of any particular sect, not even as nonconformists to the Established Church alone, but as citizens of a country whose growing tendency in modern times has signally been to destroy all exclusive privilege in every department of the State.
2. That the original purpose of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge was simply to afford education to all who should seek it in the faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine, and the Arts, and to certify, by the testimony of a degree, that the education in one or other of these faculties had been effectually received.
3. That the several halls, houses, or colleges, now attached to the University, did not originally form parts thereof, but were established by voluntary union or liberal bequest, and subject to certain rules and regulations, by which they were made subsidiary to the Universities, and were afterwards engrafted thereon.
4. That these colleges have gradually engrossed and usurped, not only the duties of the former public professors, but, through their collective heads, nearly the whole governing power of the Universities, formerly vested in the professional body. That the natural result of this usurpation has been, that no new hall or college can now be established without their consent; whereas, by the statutes, every master of arts has a right to open an independent hall, and of acting as its principal.
5. That the public Universities, once open to all, without distinction of creed, have been by these means practically abolished, and the office of instruction has been divided among the colleges, which, in the case of Oxford entirely, and of Cambridge partially, exclude all those who cannot conscientiously conform to certain religious observances, which are, or are supposed to be, the conditions of their foundation.
6. That, by a statute which took its rise about the time of the Reformation, subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles was declared to be imperative upon all applicants for matriculation at Oxford and before receiving a degree at Cambridge; that this statute, operative at the time of its enactment against one religious body only, at the present moment excludes many, and affects nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of England alone, while, at the same time, the Universities are declared to be national institutions.
7. That by these and similar innovations your petitioners believe that not only are the rights of free citizenship interfered with, but the interests of science, literature, morality, and religion, are materially injured; in proof of which your petitioners would only refer to the report of her Majesty's commissioners upon this subject, clearly showing that in these respects the average condition of the Universities is far below that of less favoured institutions.
8. That your petitioners would, therefore, pray your honourable house to enact such measures as shall restore to the Universities their ancient constitution, subject to such alterations as may render it in accordance with the progressive spirit of modern times, which, as your petitioners sincerely believe, is alone wanting to revive their ancient renown, and to restore to all classes of her Majesty's subjects the right of free admission, without distinction of creed.

And your petitioners, &c.

(Cheers.) He thought that the petition was in itself a speech, and embraced all the topics upon which anything had been said that night, and put it in a concise form before the meeting. He had no doubt it would receive their cordial approbation—(hear, hear)—and that they would authorise the chairman to sign it and present it, in the name of the meeting, to the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. H. THOM, in coming forward to second

the resolution, was loudly applauded. He concluded a very eloquent speech in the following terms:—

There is, as I have heard, in Liverpool a narrow feeling sometimes amongst Dissenters, which I hope will not be largely influential, namely, that the Universities are immoral and extravagant, and their sons are better away from them. This is the fruit of the narrow system—(hear, hear)—and it should not be. Unless we were covered with pitch, the flies would not stick to us. (Hear, hear.) Let great numbers from the middle class go up, not for the *prestige* of the thing, not for the sake of making profitable acquaintances and connections, not as a passport to professions, but for study, for the love of knowledge, to resort to the great Universities of all branches in science. Do this, and those earnest men from the middle classes will raise the whole spirit of the place. (Hear, hear.) They will be the salvation of the Universities, they will reinstate the professors in their lost offices and influence; for immorality and extravagance will have no charm for men who are both in their time and duties nobly and worthily occupied. (Applause.) I hope the Universities will not despise us because we are illiterate. I hope they will not refuse to give us instruction because we want it so much—(applause)—that they will not shut the door of knowledge, and keep the key out of our reach, or make us feel that they would not taunt us and insult us because we had not that which they would not give us. (Laughter and cheers.) In conclusion, the rev. gentleman said that if their ignorance was considered a barrier to entering the Universities, let them remember that a Puritan divine was once Lord Chancellor of Oxford, and it never saw a more glorious day, or had a higher reputation; and as to their want of manners, it was recorded of another Puritan divine, that he was remarkable for the elegance of his attire and the fashionable cut of his garments. (Laughter and cheers.)

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. D. B. JOSEPH, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings. Prior to the conclusion of the proceedings, the Chairman called attention to the case of Mr. Henry Bright, which was an instance of the exclusive system practised at the Universities—he refused his degrees rather than sign the articles at Cambridge.

Petitions for the opening of the Universities to all parties, apart from the application of any religious test, have been signed by all the Dissenting congregations in Ipswich; and a memorial, signed by the leading electors of the Liberal party, has been sent to H. E. Adair, Esq., member for the borough, requesting him to support, by his influence and vote, the prayer of the petitions.

The Bath town council has almost unanimously (23 to 5) voted the abolition of University tests. The growing liberality of influential Churchmen is likewise apparent from the discussions which the question has evoked in the newspapers, and from their readiness in signing petitions to Parliament in favour of the admission of Dissenters.

THE DEFEATED CHURCH-RATE AT LIVERPOOL.

In our last number we were only able briefly to advert to the victory gained by the anti-rate party in Liverpool, which is regarded as a great triumph in this Church-ridden town. The result is in a great measure due to the active exertions of Mr. T. Urquhart, and has probably sounded the knell of Church-rates in this great commercial emporium. The last day's proceedings are thus reported in the local *Mercury*:—The poll upon the question whether the parishioners of Liverpool should be taxed with a Church-rate of 4d. in the pound, in addition to one of 2d. in the pound, was resumed on Tuesday morning last. It will be recollected that on Friday night, at the close of the poll, there was a majority of 226 persons and 84 votes against the rate. The polling on Monday raised the majority to 470 persons and 321 votes. On Tuesday morning the polling was resumed, and, although only about 500 persons polled during the day, the anti-rate majority gradually increased until, at the final close of the poll, at four o'clock, the numbers stood as follows:—

	Persons.	Votes.
Against the rate	1574 . .	2880
For the rate	1037 . .	2468
Majority against the rate . .	537 . .	412

At the close of the poll the court was crowded, and the announcement of the numbers was received with cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. Churchwarden CARNE said, that up to the previous evening but little more than 2,200 persons had recorded their votes, out of at least 18,000 or 20,000 parishioners, and he then proposed to continue the poll, as he thought by so doing it would have given those who had not voted the opportunity of knowing what was going on, that they might come forward and record their votes. But he had no wish to keep the poll open any longer. (Applause.)

The Rev. Rector CAMPBELL must acknowledge that he did feel humiliated to think that those who professed to be the friends of the Church had not come forward and supported it. He did not intend to cast reflections upon any persons. He hoped all entertained a good feeling towards him, as he was sure he entertained a good feeling towards all. He did not find fault with any class—he would not quarrel with any Dissenter for having recorded his vote against the rate, as in so doing there was no doubt but that he was carrying out his principles conscientiously. There were those, however, who ought to have come forward and supported the rate, but he would say nothing about them. (Applause.)

Mr. URQUHART proposed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Rector Campbell for his able conduct in the chair, and to the churchwardens, for their straightforward conduct, and for their impartial conduct during the polling, each of whom had done his duty to the parish ever since he had been in office; but, at the same time, he did feel pleased that the truth had prevailed. He (Mr. Urquhart) had not consulted any person when he

went into the vestry on that day week, and could but little have anticipated the result that had ensued. It showed that the feelings of civil and religious liberty were alive in the town, and were supported. He begged to propose a vote of thanks to the Rev. Rector Campbell, and to the churchwardens.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. JEFFERY, who spoke in complimentary terms of the rector and churchwardens, and thought that the Churchmen who had abstained from voting had done a great service to the Established Church; he believed they had assisted in placing it on a sounder foundation.

Three cheers were given to the rev. rector, who said he should not make a speech, but he was very much obliged to them for the vote of thanks and for the plaster they had put on his broken head. (Laughter.)

The parishioners of Runcorn, near Liverpool, have likewise refused a rate by 841 to 386.

THE MADIAL.—The Committee entrusted with the care of the fund for the benefit of this persecuted couple, have recently purchased an annuity of £65 5s., at the National Debt Office, for which they paid £1,078 1s. 6d. This is augmented by a sum of £40 in foreign annuities, making their yearly receipts from Christian benevolence upwards of £100. They are fast recruiting their strength.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND MR. CHAMBERS' CONVENT COMMITTEE.—There has been a pretty general movement among the Roman Catholics adverse to the proceedings of Mr. Chambers and Mr. Whiteside in Parliament with relation to nunneries and monastic establishments. Several hostile meetings have been held, not only in Dublin, but in the country, in which the leading Roman Catholics have taken part. The Irish Roman Catholics have issued a "declaration" against the Parliamentary proceedings of Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Chambers in reference to conventual and monastic establishments. It is moderate in expression; but it denounces the Chambers' Committee as an insult and a wrong, and demands equality before the law. It is signed by twenty-three out of twenty-six Roman Catholic prelates, and several peers, members of Parliament, and barristers. Among the three absentee prelates' signatures, is that of Dr. M'Hale.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MAURICE.—A circular has lately been distributed privately among the ministers and members of various Dissenting bodies who were thought likely to join in such a movement, proposing that a testimonial should be presented to the late Professor of History and Theology in King's College. The circular stated that a few Dissenters, "who are desirous of a fuller and more comprehensive expression of the relation between Christian life and all other modes of natural, social, and personal existence, are anxious to take the present opportunity of showing their sympathy and obligation to Professor Maurice, as one who, more than any other in this age, has laboured wisely and perseveringly in the exposition of these relations, both by his writings and by his life." Accordingly, a very handsome timepiece has been recently presented to Mr. Maurice, accompanied by a suitable address, which received the signatures of about forty individuals belonging to different bodies.

ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—On Monday a vestry-meeting of the resident householders of this parish was held at the Vestry-room, Wilton-place, in pursuance of a notice from the incumbent, the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, to open the poll-book and sum up the revised list of voters at the recent contest for the churchwarden. Mr. Westerton entered a written protest against any further election for churchwarden, the office of that functionary being already filled; and he dared Mr. Liddell to remove him. A resolution, declaring the office of churchwarden "full" and adjourning the meeting to Easter Tuesday, 1855, was carried by acclamation. Grenville Berkeley, Esq., M.P., and Lord Ernest Bruce, severely censured Mr. Liddell for the course he was pursuing. The meeting, which had been enthusiastic throughout, was repeatedly interrupted by the indignant protests of the parishioners, who expressed themselves determined to support Mr. Westerton until his efforts were crowned with success.

Religious and Educational Intelligence.

The Rev. G. H. Davis, having accepted the office of travelling secretary to the Protestant Alliance, has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church Meeting in Old King-street, Bristol.

BIRMINGHAM.—GRAHAM-STREET CHAPEL SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—On Sunday, April 23rd., sermons were preached on behalf of the above schools by the Rev. Charles Vince. Attention was directed to the census returns as revealing the low position of Birmingham, both in accommodation for and attendance upon religious worship. This was made the basis of an appeal to the congregation to work their educational agencies with greater vigour, which was responded to by collections amounting to £51 16s. 4d., a sum much exceeding that of any former year.

NORTH RIDING ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT MINISTERS AND DELEGATES.—On Wednesday and Thursday, April 26th and 27th, the half-yearly meetings of this association were held at Scarborough. On Wednesday evening, after the reading of Scripture and prayer by the Rev. H. P. Bowen, of Middlesborough, the Rev. James Parsons, of York, preached an impressive sermon. On Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, a prayer-meeting was held—at ten a meeting for business (the Rev. R. Baljarnie of the Bar Church presiding); and at half-past six in the evening a public

meeting was held, the Rev. S. C. Potter, of Whitby, the secretary of the association, in the chair. Excellent addresses were delivered by Messrs. T. S. Shawcross, of Malton; H. P. Bowen, of Middlesborough; T. Phillips, of Robin Hood's Bay; W. Mitchell, of Staithes; and S. Dobson, B.A., of York.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WYVELLS-COMBE.—On Wednesday, April 12th, recognition services were held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. R. S. Short, late of East Retford, as pastor of the church assembling at the above place of worship. In the afternoon the Rev. R. Penman, of Taunton, commenced the service by reading the Scriptures and prayer, succeeded by the Rev. H. Quick, also of Taunton, who delivered a very excellent discourse from Hebrews xiii. 1, "Let brotherly love continue." At the conclusion of the service the ministers and friends from the neighbouring churches took tea in the school-room. In the evening a public meeting took place, when addresses were delivered as follows:—On "The true Nature of a Christian Church," by the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton; on "The Solemnity of the Union Existing between Pastor and People," by the Rev. H. D. Lowe (Wesleyan); on "The Anxieties and Hopes of the Christian Ministry," by the Rev. H. Quick; on "Christian Responsibility," by the Rev. W. H. Hines, of Milverton. The Revs. J. S. Spilbury, of Uffculm, and W. Gamman, of Norton, also took part in the meeting.

FOURTH JUBILEE OF THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT EPPING, ESSEX.—This ancient sanctuary having been recently completely repaired, and the interior altered, modernised, and rendered comfortable, at an expense of £400, it was re-opened, and its bicentenary celebrated, last Good Friday, by a large and respectable gathering of friends from London and various parts of the country. The morning service was conducted by the Rev. Josiah Viney, of London, who preached at eleven o'clock. The friends afterwards retired to the spacious schoolroom adjoining the chapel, and partook of a cold collation, provided by a person who generously made over the proceeds to the liquidation of the debt on the chapel. At three o'clock, a public meeting was held in the chapel. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire presided. Mr. Raynard gave an interesting history of the rise and progress of the Nonconformist cause at Epping. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Braun, Hine, and Finch; and G. Gull and J. Robinson, Esqs. Mr. Winter and Mr. Haslam, of Epping, moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman. The friends afterwards took tea together to the number of 150. An eloquent sermon, in the evening, was preached by Rev. H. Allon, of London. The collections, with the proceeds of the dinner and tea, amounted to £37, which still leaves a debt of £50 on the premises.

CAMBERWELL-GREEN CHAPEL.—A meeting of the congregation and subscribers to this new place of worship, was held on Friday evening, the 21st April, to receive the report of the building committee. A tea meeting of the friends took place in the large school-room at the rear of the chapel, at five o'clock; after which, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Rev. John Burnet occupying the chair. The meeting having been commenced with singing and prayer, the chairman, in his opening address, alluded to the importance of providing additional chapel accommodation in the neighbourhood, necessitated by the great increase of the population, as shown by the last census; and congratulated the friends assembled on the results of their efforts in the erection of the present elegant and commodious building. Mr. T. Buxton, the honorary secretary, read the report of the building committee, from which it appears that the cost of the chapel and schoolrooms, with fittings, furniture, and approaches, together with the freehold land upon which the buildings have been erected, is £8,200. Mr. W. Edwards, the treasurer, reported that the amount already contributed was £7,440, leaving a deficiency of £760. The report having been received and approved, a resolution was passed pledging the friends present to use every exertion to raise the amount still required. Several friends addressed the meeting, urging the desirableness of immediately freeing the chapel from debt; and during the meeting, the treasurer announced various sums, amounting, before the close, to £710. The remaining £50, we understand, was made up the following Sabbath-day.

Correspondence.

THE BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Will you do me the favour in your next number to correct a statement which I am represented as making in my speech at the meeting of the Baptist Irish Society. I did not say, "The Irish Church Missions are doing comparatively nothing;" what I said was, "The Irish Church Missions are doing a great work, though not in the way I should do it—my idea of conversion, and the meaning they generally assign to it, are totally different—they employ the term to denote a change from Popery to Protestantism: while I understand by it real conversion to God. So, they generally use the term church to denote a building; I understand it as descriptive of a body of living faithful believers." As well as I can remember these were the expressions I used, and contain what I intended to convey to the meeting. When I said, "The Irish Church Missions are doing a great work," I had before my mind the vast numbers they have been the means of bringing out of Popery and placing under, to a very great extent, scriptural instruction—this I look upon as a great deliverance from Popery, though the number of real conversions to God may be very far from co-extensive with the conversions from Popery.—I beg to remain, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

JAMES MILLIGAN,
Baptist Minister, Dublin.

Religious Anniversaries.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock; S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., one of the treasurers, in the chair. Amongst other friends of the society, we observed on the platform W. R. Gurney, H. Kelsall, S. Leonard, J. L. Benham, G. Stevenson, J. Marshall, J. Burnett, Esq.; Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, Rev. Drs. Angus, Steane, Wills, Acworth, Revs. J. H. Hinton, J. Watson, J. Wenter, J. Leechman, J. New, J. Aldis, G. Pearce, W. Brock, W. Groser, E. Carey, S. Brown, F. W. Gotoh, J. M. Soule, T. F. Newman, J. J. Davies, and E. Hall.

The proceedings having been commenced with the usual devotional exercises, the CHAIRMAN commenced with an explanation that he occupied that position in consequence of disappointment in other quarters. He then dwelt upon the value of Christian union and the cultivation of a large-hearted charity towards those who held different denominational views. He felt that they often lost very much, because they did not cultivate sufficiently, either as societies or as individuals, the friendships of those who differed from them in some things; and he must say, that almost the only good thing he had ever observed from his connexion with the House of Commons, had been this: it had opened his heart to the friendship of very many men who differed widely from him on very many points, but who agreed with him on the main, and whom he could esteem as much as if they were members of his own denomination. (Applause.) After adverting to the valuable co-operation of the Society of Friends in the operations of the mission, Mr. Peto went on to say:—

I take this first public opportunity of expressing my high esteem and regard, and my thanks as one of the treasurers of this society, to the Voluntary School Association, and especially to its estimable treasurer, Mr. Alexander, for the cordial sympathy which they have shown to all our missionaries, and the very great and effectual aid they have given by their contributions to our various schools, particularly in Jamaica, where the work of education is peculiarly important, as it is also in India. And here I would refer for a moment to the subject of female education in India. (Hear.) It is calculated that out of 16,000,000 of females in Bengal alone, only 2,000 have any education at all; and when you reflect upon the importance of the mother educating the child, I am sure you will agree with me that this is a theme which cannot impress your minds too much, and upon which your liberality cannot be too largely exercised. (Applause.) Without anticipating anything the report may say, I would just advert to two or three points in the past year's operations. We have had our attention largely occupied upon the translations of the society, feeling that it is a work which we cannot prosecute too largely; and we find that in Africa itself these translations (begun by Mr. Merriek and the other missionaries there, continued also by our devoted agent, Mr. Baker), are in a language which, in the first instance, was supposed to be limited to the western coast, but is now found to be spoken from the west coast to the east; so that those Scriptures can be circulated to an extent of which we formerly had no idea. (Applause.) Then again, how interesting is the fact, when this country is engaging for the defence of a weaker Power in the East, that translations in the Armenian language, prepared at Calcutta, are rendered available in Constantinople, and that the circulation of the Scriptures in that language has been begun, and is most acceptable to the people! (Applause.) Several native churches during the past year have declared themselves independent; and knowing, as we do, that we may look to those churches as the nucleus of light, for spreading Gospel truth around, how greatly rejoicing is this simple fact! And with regard to the native pastorate, the institution at Calabar has shown in its progress how much lies upon us to do more than we have ever done in this respect. (Hear, hear.) I take this opportunity to express, on the part of my excellent co-treasurer and myself, and the committee at large, our gratitude to the churches who have responded to the appeal made in reference to the additional missionaries for India; and we only hope that those towns, and there are some large ones, that have not responded at all, will feel an emulation from those who have contributed liberally, and that we may have larger stores brought from all parts into the treasure-house of the Lord to help forward this noble work. (Applause.) It is true, dear Christian friends, it may be said of missions, that the day of excitement has gone. You will all, no doubt, recollect, that when the Serampore premises were destroyed, and the press burnt, how largely the contributions of the British churches flowed into the treasury of the Lord, and when William Knibb, from this very platform, brought before them the position of the British slave, how large a sympathy was excited, and how liberal were the contributions in consequence; but, though we have none of this excitement now, I feel that it is left for the churches to appreciate the basis of Christian action, upon which alone any durable effort can proceed—and that the pastors, deacons, and churches throughout this country should realise their own positions as living sacrifices, and should consider whether they can calmly and prayerfully reflect upon the great work in India, without doing very much more than has ever yet been done. (Applause.) It has fallen to my lot lately to read with very great interest all the early correspondence between William Carey and the Mission House, and especially with Dr. Ryland; the effect on my mind in perusing them is, that all the early successes of Carey and the successes of this mission arose from one single fact—that it is only from communion with God the believer gathers his most powerful motives to a course of holy service, and that it is only when individuals and churches appreciate their responsibilities in the sight of God, and act up to them with a single, hearty desire to do the Lord's will, and the Lord grants his blessing, that your missions prosper. (Applause.) I rejoice, then, dear Christian friends, that there is no excitement about this matter, but that we are left to struggle with our own sense of duty, and, as praying, humble Christians, to realise our own position in the sight of God; and I am content, with my beloved co-treasurers, to leave the matter here, feeling persuaded, that when you realise your responsibilities you will act up to them, and that a large blessing will descend, so that

the little one will become a thousand, and we shall meet here to rejoice in the great things that God has done for us. (Applause.)

The Rev. F. TRESTRAIL, the Secretary, then read the annual report. It commenced by recording the various changes by death or removal which have taken place among the missionaries at the various stations during the past year. Gratifying information was then given of the progress made in the schools connected with the society in the West Indies, Africa, and the East Indies; accompanied, however, by expressions of regret that so little had been done for the education of females in India. In this direction, the report stated: "The Government has shown no interest, and it rests with the philanthropy of the church to give the needed boon." The largest school was at Serampore, where 600 youths received instruction in their vernacular tongue or in English. In the translation and circulation of the Scriptures satisfactory progress had been made during the past year. The Armenian New Testament, printed at the mission-press in Calcutta, had been very conducive to the spread of evangelical religion among the Armenians of Turkey. "Five hundred copies were sent to a missionary in Constantinople, the Rev. J. S. Everett. At the date of his letter in November last, 300 copies had been distributed. Being the only reference Testament in the Armenian language, it was sought for by many, even by some Christian Armenians, who do not understand the Armenian language, in the region of Aintab, in Syria. 'It has done a good work,' says the missionary; 'it was principally distributed during the time of persecution, and some have been sent to all places where there has been any inquiry after the truth; and it has been blessed.' It is gratifying to learn that in Turkey prejudice against Protestants is declining. In Old Armenia, the people are hungering and thirsting for spiritual knowledge. Little bands of true believers exist in many places, spreading, by their example and by books, the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, and their fruit is beginning to appear." "In nearly all the missions of the society considerable additions have been made to the churches, and in some the Word of God has mightily prevailed. Throughout India about a hundred persons have been baptised, and many restored to the privileges of the Church who in former years had fallen away. In Trinidad, larger accessions have taken place than at any previous period, and the Bahamas and Haiti have participated in the flow of saving grace. In Jacmel, the completion and opening of the chapel has been followed by increased attendance, and in Trinidad Mr. Law has been encouraged to commence the erection of a sanctuary, which is now nearly finished. Signs of Divine mercy have also been apparent in Western Africa. If cruelties and bloody sacrifices continue to be perpetrated, it is seen that the Gospel is able to subdue the savage, to change his nature, and, while blessing him with life eternal, to elevate his entire character. At Clarence, a deep and solemn feeling pervades all classes of the community. It appeared to the missionary as if every heart was impressed by the powers of the world to come. The society's mission at Morlaix in Brittany, has also had a share in this time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Three persons have been baptised into Christ, amid deeply interesting circumstances, and two of them are now actively engaged as itinerant teachers in instructing their neighbours in the Word of God. The only mission which does not present these cheering indications of advancement is that of Ceylon. Candidates are numerous; but it is the anxious desire of the missionary to receive into fellowship only such as give certain signs of true conversion. During the year, two native churches had been constituted independent of the society—one in Ceylon, at Matura, and the other in Calcutta. The report then proceeded to give some highly-interesting accounts of the society's labours in the principal localities which it occupies; concluding by holding out bright anticipations of future triumphs. The total receipts of the year had been £24,759 12s. 9d., being £6,330 16s. 4d. in advance of the year 1853. The balance in hand was £1,208 7s. 6d.

The Rev. S. MANNING (of Fome) delivered an address on the general aspect of the world with respect to missions. On the aspect of Christendom with regard to missions, he observed that there was the very obvious feature of the position occupied by England and America amongst the nations; those two countries not only possessing a monopoly of commerce, but being the two great Protestant nations of the world, and the two nations engaging pre-eminently in the work of missions. The present military aspect of Christendom, he considered, was not, as had been suggested, a reason for slackening missionary exertions, inasmuch as the first victories of the cross, the reformation from Popery, and the first triumphs of missionaries in later days, were achieved in times of great strife and convulsion.

The Rev. T. TAYLOR (of Birmingham) then addressed the meeting on the following topic:—"The prayerfulness and spirituality of the churches necessary to the supply of suitable and devoted men for the missionary work." From various documents, he had ascertained that the whole number of missionaries connected with all the societies in this country, on the Continent, and in America, was as follows: There were labouring in Africa 236, in Western Asia 31, in India Proper 365, in Burmah and Siam 33, in China 100, in the South Sea Islands 100, in the West Indies 331, in Greenland 50, in North America 105, among the Jews 70, assistant missionaries 233, native assistants 1,958; total, 3,612. Leaving a broad margin for any errors in the calculation, supposing there were 4,000 missionaries and assistant missionaries employed, still the number was extremely small compared with the vastness of the field, and if they were equally distributed there would be only one missionary, assistant missionary, or native assistant, for every 157,500

souls. But instead of this they were extremely scattered, and the language of Nehemiah might be applied to them,—"The work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from the other." Hundreds and thousands, then, of devoted men were needed to supply the deficiency; these were to be obtained only from the Lord of the Harvest in answer to prayer.

The Rev. JAMES SPRIGG gave out a hymn, and engaged in prayer.

The Rev. T. HANDS (of Jamaica) spoke upon the social, moral, and spiritual condition of that country. While admitting the existence of a large amount of commercial and social difficulty and distress in Jamaica, he was not prepared with the planters to attribute this to emancipation, but the obstacles which had been laid in the way of the people in developing their capabilities and resources. Their provision grounds were taken away; heavy import bills were introduced; and schemes of emigration disadvantageous to the negro were resorted to. But, in spite of these difficulties, there were now, out of a population of 293,000, from 60,000 to 100,000 freeholders, and there was scarcely an occupation followed in England by the working and middle-classes which was not followed by black and coloured men in the island. Twelve of the forty-seven representatives were black or coloured men; and others occupied posts of responsibility, as judge of quarter sessions, barrister, chief surgeon of an hospital, and editor of a newspaper. With regard to the moral condition of the island, about two years ago the number of prisoners upon the calendar at the half-yearly assize in the county of Middlesex, containing a population of 131,000, was only twenty-one, and this was considered so extraordinary a number as to call forth special notice from the judge, who lamented that, after all the efforts that had been put forth by missionary societies and addresses from the bench, there seemed to be no making an impression on the negro mind; while the returns for a whole year gave the island only 571 criminals out of a population of above 377,000. There was, indeed, immorality in Jamaica; but was there none in other places? He (Mr. Hands) had seen more unblushing vice and immorality during the eight months he had been in this country than he had seen in ten years and a half of his residence in that island. The spiritual condition of the population was very satisfactory. As far as he had been able to ascertain, one in two of the adult population attended public worship; and more attended in Jamaica, with 377,000 inhabitants, than in London, with its two and a half millions. He did not mean to say that the members of the churches were faultless, but they would bear comparison with a great many Christians he had met elsewhere. It was true that there was not so much intelligent piety amongst the coloured members; but this was to be accounted for by the fact, that it was only the other day when they were looked upon as mere goods and chattels. Looking at the facts he had mentioned, he would call upon the society to persevere in its work in Jamaica, resting assured that its labours would be abundantly rewarded.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL gave a sketch of India as a mission field. He objected to the assertion, that the idolatry of the Old and the New Testament was precisely like that of Hindostan; the latter was immensely worse. The gods of Greece and Rome had at least human features, and were made from the models of men of mingled passions; but amongst the 300,000,000 gods of India, forming the character of their worshippers, not one represented a virtue, and some were so bad as not to be worshipped at all. The honourable and reverend gentleman then drew attention to the influence of caste, the degraded position of the female, and the spread of infidelity in India. He afterwards adverted to the changes which had taken place in the aspect of the Government towards Christianity, alluding particularly to its encouragement of the English language in its legal and diplomatic proceedings, instead of Sanscrit and Persian, as formerly, which he considered would be productive of much good, because, by introducing the natives to English literature, it would tend to destroy their belief in their lying legends and superstitions. The intercourse of the Hindoos with Europeans was gradually producing the same effect; and the increase of literature and books for the use of schools was a preparation for a further and more vigorous attack upon the native superstitions and vices. Who would regret the sums expended on India having been laid out in producing this preparatory state? But the society was not without proofs of the Divine approbation; two or three thousand might be the utmost number brought to God, but those two or three thousand were quite sufficient to hold up a specimen of real religion to the millions of India. But the Baptist denomination was aided and sustained by almost every other body of Christians, and might well look forward cheerfully to a day of greater progress and greater result. It was something to know that 18,000, who were once bowing the knee to hateful idols, were now worshipping God, through Jesus Christ; but when it was considered, that amongst these agencies were being set at work for the dissemination of the Gospel, far greater results might be looked for. One or two independent churches had been the result of the agencies, and hundreds might be expected soon. Let them, then, persevere; India would yet, he believed, yield to the power of the Gospel; and China, which seemed to be about to take the place he formerly expected India to occupy as the evangeliser of the surrounding countries, might, by its example especially, have a great effect in turning the minds of the Hindoos from idolatry.

A collection was then made.

JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq., next addressed the meeting. He congratulated the society upon the amount of success it had obtained, but lamented the want of co-operation in missionary labour. It had, he

said, been argued, that the number of conversions was exceedingly disproportionate to the money that had been expended upon missions in India; but if only one soul had been converted it would have been a rich result, not perhaps in the eyes of worldly men or of worldly Christians, but in the eyes of Him who best knew the value of a soul, and rated it beyond the gain of the whole world. The answer to the question, whether the Gospel should be preached to the heathen, would be determined by the answer to the question, whether the misal and the Pope should be preached to them? Rome had already made inroads in this country—she had gloated upon certain passages in the rubric, fraught with abominable leaven, in which she detected the means whereby, if she could set it again at work, the whole heap might become leavened; he believed the notorious Cardinal would not have dared to set his foot on these shores with the Pope's treasonable rescript, but for an abomination of humanity, a man with a head and heart, but with a head and a heart that he was unable to call his own; but the Jesuit was at work in this country for years before, in kindling, fanning, and feeding the flame which at last burst forth in the form of Puseyism. If Rome exerted such industry for the recovery of her domination in this country, she would increase her efforts in those places where she might be more sure of success. She boasted of the number of her conversions; the secret of her success was, that conversion from one form of idolatry was no miracle, but a perfectly natural process. It was said the Christians should look at home—that there was heathenism enough there; such was indeed the case, but at home there was not a village without a teacher of the Word of God, besides millions of Christians in the land, who, by their profession, rendered themselves responsible for the performance of the duties of a missionary, and who were commanded to go into the highway and hedges and compel men to come in, that the master's house might be filled.

The hymn, "From all that dwell below the skies," was then sung, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the proceedings terminated.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Voluntary School Association was held on Monday evening at the London Tavern, under the presidency of Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P., who was supported by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P.; G. W. Alexander, Esq.; Samuel Morley, Esq.; William Edwards, Esq.; Rev. Henry Richard; Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A.; Rev. John Burnet, and other gentlemen well known for their adhesion to the cause of Voluntary Education.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that it gave him great pleasure to accede to the request which had been presented to him to preside over the present meeting, although he had not hitherto had any immediate connexion with this Association. The object which it had in view, however, was one in which he had for some years past been deeply interested. (Hear, hear.) He most thoroughly coincided in the object which the friends of this society had in view, and was, in fact, working with them, although in another department, in the same vineyard. (Hear, hear.) These who said that the people can only be educated by the State, that they had got beyond the reach of voluntary efforts, lost sight of this most important part of the subject, that the people of this country are largely educated already, and that they are educating themselves with astonishing rapidity without any aid whatever from the State. (Hear, hear.) Those persons, moreover, who spoke against voluntary education did not seem to know what it meant or implied. The term voluntary was not used in the sense attaching to it when applied to hospitals and charitable institutions. (Hear, hear.) But it simply meant that the people are able to educate themselves, and that they ought to be allowed to do so without opposition of any description whatever. If the people were taught their duty in relation to this matter, and opportunity given them as far as possible to act in conformity with their conviction, he had no doubt whatever that they would be found to be perfectly ready to give their children all the education required. (Hear, hear.) Doubtless there were numbers who might be called the criminal and vagabond class, who would not, and in many cases could not, perform this duty; and in such cases he did not object to the Government's taking the matter into its own hand. But, rather than educate at the public expense the children of those parents who have it in their power to do it themselves, he would compel them to perform the duty devolving upon them in relation to their offspring, in the same way, and on the same principle, as the Poor Law proceeds in relation to food and clothing. (Hear, hear.) The great and uniform defect of every system of Government education which had yet been devised was this, that provision was made for all parties in the country just as if there were no schools at all in existence; thus attempting to do a work which was wholly superfluous—providing for the education of those who would be as well if not better educated without any such assistance. (Hear, hear.) He did not see, however, how this could be obviated if any general system were adopted; and this fact itself ought to be sufficient to show that the State should not attempt to interfere for the instruction of any who did not belong to either the totally destitute or criminal classes of the community, and over whom no power but that of the State could exercise the requisite influence. (Hear, hear.) He was extremely sorry to find such a disposition among certain people to legislate for everything. (Hear, hear.) We were almost killed even now with over-legislation. (Hear, hear.) We could not stir without finding somebody who was going to dabble in attempts at legislation on this thing or the other; and this had been especially the case with regard to education. (Hear, hear.) A Legislative plaster was re-

commended for every sore, till the poor patient became plastered from head to foot. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, it would be a good thing to try and put a stop to this system, and see what a little self-regulation and self-management will do; and for this reason, therefore, among others, he heartily rejoiced in the efforts of such associations as that whose objects they had met to promote. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. RICHARD having read letters from Mr. Joseph Sturge and Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., expressive of sympathy with the object of the Association, and regret at not being able to be present at the meeting,

Mr. GEORGE KEARLEY read the Report, which commenced with a general retrospect of educational proceedings during the past twelve months, and the present position of the educational controversy. It gave also a detailed account of the operations of the association since the last annual meeting, and stated that six fresh pupils had been received into the male normal school, and eight into the female normal school. Deep regret was expressed at the loss, during the year, of one of the most munificent subscribers to the association, James Cunliff, Esq., who has at various times given to it the sum of £500. With respect to general finance, the Committee congratulated their friends upon the fact, that the number and amount of the subscriptions have increased; while, on the other hand, the donations had fallen off; but this deficiency has been in some measure supplied by the liberal bequest of 100 guineas from the late John Stone, Esq., of Walworth. The general expenses of the association have been materially reduced, so that a comparatively small addition to its regular income would place the society in a much more efficient and satisfactory position; the committee, therefore, closed their report with an earnest appeal to the friends of voluntary religious education for increased and active support during the coming year. From the balance-sheet, it appeared, that the total receipts were £1,897 8s. 5d.; and the total disbursements, £1,220 10s. 2d.; leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £676 18s. 3d.

Mr. SAMUEL MORLEY moved the adoption of the Report, and the appointment of the committee. He held education to be purely a paternal, and not a Governmental duty. He was accustomed to hear remarks made about the rights of the working classes; he believed there were many rights which were unjustly withheld from them; but while he would go with all his heart for the bestowal of those rights, it must also be remembered that the working classes had their duties and their responsibilities, as well as their claims of justice and of right. With intelligent working men he had always found a response to his own sentiments in respect of education, and he believed that a large portion of that class would be quite prepared to say, "We will do our duty in this matter without the aid of State interference." (Hear, hear.) All they required was, to be left alone, and the result would prove the correctness of the theory. But, even were the Government to undertake the arrangement of this question, they neither could nor would effect it. With respect to "Government" interference, his theory was,—Let us have as little of it as possible. (Hear, hear.) Let the people aim to bring the functions of Government into the narrowest possible limits; let their object be to wake up a sound public opinion; to call upon the people to do what they ought to do for themselves. As a member of the Congregational Board of Education, he might say, that this was the principle upon which they acted. (Hear, hear.) They taught nothing whatever on a merely sectarian basis, but they were doing a great work in training and instructing, without reference to sectarianism. His own belief was, that the day was not far distant when all attempts at a scheme of national education would be exploded. They might be in a minority on this subject, but it was not always the men who had associated themselves with a small number that were therefore wrong in their opinions. (Cheers.)

Mr. APSLEY PELLATT, M.P., seconded the resolution. After some introductory observations, he said that half a million of money had been voluntarily contributed by the parents of the working classes, in behalf of education, and this was an argument in support of voluntary education which Lord John Russell and his supporters were never able to get over when pleading for a scheme of general national education—a difficulty which he hoped would increase every day, and that the half would soon be swelled into the million sterling. (Hear, hear.) It was on this consideration that he founded the very substratum of his opinion, that the friends of voluntary education had no reason whatever to despair. The facts and figures disclosed by the Census were so appalling to those who desired a system of national education, that they felt they had infinitely less chance of obtaining their desire now than they had before. If the friends of voluntary education were tauntingly told to look to America and see the progress it had there made, as compared with education in this country, they might reply, that America was not under the influence of a State Church—(hear, hear)—that the friends of education were permitted to use full liberty—an advantage which the people of this country were not permitted to enjoy. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that Government on no occasion turned out very good pupil teachers, but he would say, that of all tutors, Government is the worst and the dearest. (Hear, hear.) As an instance of this, they might take Kneller Hall, the building of which had cost more than £40,000. The charge of interest at 5 per cent. upon this sum, the current expenses of the establishment, and the salaries of those employed, amounted, in all, to about £5,700 per annum. (Hear, hear.) There had been an average of forty-five pupils in attendance; thus making the expense of their education to be about the rate of £120 per annum. (Hear, hear.) The very same education might have been given for about £40 or £50 per

annum. These facts, he said, would show that the Voluntary School Association would make far better use of their subscribers' money than would be made of it if contributed to the support of a Governmental system of education. The Committee of Privy Council had actually received for educational purposes £280,000, of £100,000 of which not a word of explanation would they deign to give. Mr. Pashley had calculated, that if the Government scheme of education were to be adopted, not a million and a half sterling would be required, but five millions of money would be consumed every year for the support of the education of the people. (Hear, hear.) It was time, then, that they took their stand upon the principles of civil and religious liberty in this matter, and took every opportunity of laying before the country the truth and the justice of those principles, in order that, as compared with other continental countries, the advantages of a free, Voluntary system of education, might be seen and acted upon. (Cheers.)

The Rev. CHARLES STOVEL moved the next resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting, the recent defeat of the Manchester and Salford Education Bill, the general and strong dissatisfaction justly expressed with the proposed plan of an exclusively secular education, and the absence of any fresh proposal from the Government on the subject of popular education, render the present time peculiarly appropriate for urging the claims of the Voluntary School Association.

He said, that he was not so happy as the words of the last speaker would seem to indicate that gentleman to be; but perhaps he intended them to be taken with a little limitation. He could feel with him in being dissatisfied with the Continent and the results of its systems of education; but he was not satisfied with respect to England. There was much in England that he admired, and that which he admired the most was associated with its freedom. The freedom which is given to us in respect to these school operations was, he thought, a treasure which we should labour most earnestly to improve. If we were crippled by compulsory arrangements, forbidden to move, that would be a great calamity. This, however, was by no means the case; and there existed, fortunately, a vast scope for labour. England still required much to be done. "I think," says Mr. Stovel, "that the youth of England have much to learn. I am persuaded, also, that that which they have to learn is comparatively little compared with that which they have to unlearn. From the highest to the lowest of the classes that demand education, there are cases presented to us in which it is far more difficult to dispossess the mind of unhealthy prejudices than it is to lead the mind forward to the understanding and use of a healthy intellectual or religious principle. (Hear, hear.) I hold that Government has no right to try to draw out the intellectual powers; for what is the development of a man if you do not draw out the exercise of his heart; and how can you do this, unless you draw into operation the exercise of his conscience; and what shall develop his conscience but religion, and the study of his relation to his God? (Cheers.) Some say, let Government undertake that. Yes, it has been attempted on the continent and in other parts of the world, and it has been attempted also by some arrangements in our own Universities. But, let any one go into the vicinity of these Universities, and study their history for awhile, and see how far these have been turned out, even from among the most respectable and highly cultivated, the exercise of pure faculties, and a clear and accurate development of conscience. (Hear, hear.) They are failures. They stand before all mankind as failures. They have rather crippled that which they should have done than accomplished their design. (Hear, hear.) Mind will spring and grow; and it would be quite as legitimate for Government to make an edict which should determine the shape and tint in the leaves of the forests in spring as it would be to declare how the mind of man should be developed in respect to conscience, intellect, and God. (Cheers.) They may build a place around the forest to preserve it from violence; but the sun, the dew, and the atmosphere must be those influences which produce life and growth in every part. (Hear, hear.) So, higher powers than State enactments must nourish ere mind can rise into its true position. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Stovel concluded by elaborately describing the social disasters which the present war would, in all probability, entail upon the great mass of the productive classes of this country, and contended, that nothing but the reception of the truths of the Gospel would tranquillise the people under their sufferings, and preserve the peace of society; and it was, therefore, of the utmost importance that religion should be taught in connexion with secular education; while they could not be rightly imparted together except upon the Voluntary system, which this Association was formed to promote; and he had, therefore, much pleasure in moving the resolution.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., seconded it; and in so doing took a general survey of the recent proceedings of the various parties who contend for the propriety of Government interference, and drew much consolation from the present interesting position of affairs in relation to the educational question. He was rejoiced to believe that the field of educational labour, what had been for several years past a field of universal battle, was now in a position to be successfully cultivated. For a time, at least, there was a lull in the controversy. Mr. Richson's scheme had been defeated; the Bill of the National Association had not been attempted to be introduced to the House of Commons as promised; Dr. Watts had ceased to issue his letters in the *Daily News*, and had concluded his provincial lectures; Lord John Russell would probably make no fresh attempt to introduce his measure, and there seemed also a probability that even the Scottish Bill would be defeated. Under such circumstances, therefore, it behoved the friends and supporters of Voluntary education to be more than ever determined to address themselves to really practical effort, so that there should be no further pretext for legislative interference in the matter. It was true that

the Committee of Council were still going on with their scheme and doing much mischief; but there was more hope of success in contending with that body than with an Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Educational Societies ought to have a greater amount of support than they had hitherto received. The private purses of England had not yet been opened in any general or commensurate manner on this subject. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that the people universally ought to subscribe to some educational society, and that with as much regularity as they paid their taxes. If only one penny in the pound were to be self-imposed in this way to help on the education of the country in one direction or other, there would be an amplitude of funds in the coffers of all the societies, and Government grants would never again be thought of as necessary for the prosecution of the work of education. (Cheers.) It struck him that one of the most desirable things to be attempted just now is the awakening of the parental instinct in this matter—there being no party who can educate like parents—with a view to make them see the duty which is binding upon them to expend a portion of their earnings upon the intellectual and moral training of their children. Nothing would be more useful at the present time than an educational mission, after the manner of the Town and City Missions, having for its sole object the visiting of the people at their homes, to try and awaken in them proper sentiments on this most important matter. (Cheers.) He did not pretend that all parents could educate their own children, and he would allow that it was the duty of the Government to educate the pauper and criminal classes of the country; but they should not go one step beyond this point. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, Mr. Hinton anticipated the time when education should be universally diffused among the people, and the necessity of such associations as the present done away with; for he had no idea that these helps to education were to be permanent any more than Missionary Societies; and the measures of both, therefore, should be prepared for their own dissolution. They were intended merely to help parents to do their own work, and when they should have fairly taken it upon themselves the necessity for such helps would cease; but in the meantime he asked from them more support than they had hitherto received.

The resolution having been unanimously adopted.

The Rev. JOHN BURNER moved:—

That this meeting desires to express the apprehension and alarm with which it views the increasing and irresponsible power exercised by the Committee of Council on Education, by which they virtually assume the functions of the Legislature, continually issuing new Minutes, which have all the force of law but without the consent of Parliament; while, in its opinion, the whole scheme of education carried out in accordance with the "Minutes of Council" calls for its emphatic disapproval, providing, as it does, out of the general taxation of the country, for the dissemination of the most diverse and contradictory religious opinions.

He gave a graphic and amusing description of the constitution and working of the Privy Council Committee, and set forth the objections which he felt to its interference with the work of education, as an unconstitutional and wholly irresponsible body. He descanted, also, greatly to the interest of the audience, upon the absurd idea that the Government is the father of the people and the Established Church its mother, as some people were always saying, and pointed out the absurdities to which such a position necessarily lead. On the other hand, he demonstrated the soundness of the views held by the Voluntaries, and advocated the claims of the present association upon the support of the true friends of general, independent, religious education.

The Rev. HENRY RICHARD seconded the resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., moved the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman, with many expressions of gratitude for his kindness in presiding. He also took occasion to refer to the operations of the association in the West Indies, and the urgent need which existed for its continued assistance in that quarter. Some of the schools there had been dropped for want of funds to maintain them, and others, which were doing an important work, would have died out but for the assistance received from this society. It is the intention of the committee this year to promote the establishment of one or two Normal Schools for the education of male and female teachers, as well as for children, in the Island of Jamaica; and they appealed to their friends especially to render what assistance they could to the carrying out of this object.

Mr. BELLINGHAM seconded the resolution, and it was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting broke up.

CHINESE EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.

On Thursday night, the fourth annual meeting of this society was held at the Music Hall, Store-street. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Cavan, who was supported by a number of ministers and other friends of the society, amongst whom we noticed the Rev. W. Rule, M.A.; Rev. W. Arthur, M.A.; Rev. W. Owen Clarke, and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., and Mr. Nisbet.

The noble CHAIRMAN said, he thought this society had, particularly at the present moment, special claims on the sympathy and assistance of the religious public. It was their duty to avail themselves, to the utmost of their ability, of the astonishing facilities which had now so suddenly and so wondrously been presented for the evangelisation of that vast and populous empire. He eulogised this society as peculiarly suited to the work on the ground of the entire absence of sectarianism. He complained that the income of the society was only some £2,000 a-year, whereas £20,000 would not be adequate to accomplish all that needed to be done.

The SECRETARY then read the report, which stated

that great efforts were making by the society to print and circulate the Scriptures in Chinese. The language was such as naturally to give rise to differences of opinion with respect to the different versions; but, after mature deliberation, the committee had come to the conclusion to adopt the version of Dr. Gutzlaff. Two missionaries had been sent out; and two others were preparing to follow. The society had in their employ six native colporteurs employed in the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts, several thousands of which they had put into circulation amongst their fellow-countrymen. The society also supported four native youths, who were under a course of training by Mr. Bausam. There had been an increase last year of the funds of £1,037; the total income during that period was £2,080 16s., of which, after the expenses of the year had been defrayed, there was a balance in hand of £333, which would probably be absorbed in the expense of the passage and outfit of Dr. Parker. The report concluded by stating what had been done for the poor Chinese sailors, who had been cast adrift on arriving in London by the captains of some American ships, who were about fifty in number; an attempt had been made both to supply their temporal wants, and to impart religious instruction.

The Rev. J. McCONNELL HUSSEY moved the following resolution:—

That as there is strong reason to believe that the revolution in China will break up the political exclusiveness of that nation, and prepare the way for a wider dissemination of the Gospel, this meeting trusts that the efforts of this society to send forth more missionaries to preach the Gospel in the vast empire of China, will obtain liberal support from the Christian public.

He urged them, as Protestants, to redoubled exertions, on account of the great efforts of the Man of Sin in that country.

Major RAWLINSON, of Addiscombe, seconded the resolution. He very strongly approved of the union of the evangelist with the medical practitioner, as was the case with the missionaries of this society; he had seen the advantages of this combination during a lengthened experience in India and South Africa.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL then came forward and moved a resolution, which was to the effect

That, as this society was unsectarian in its principles, and that as the combination of Christians of various denominations had not been found to be attended with any practical difficulty, the meeting cordially recommended the society to the confidence of the friends of missions.

He gave a clear and comprehensive but brief outline of the rise and progress of Protestant missions in China, and set forth the difficulties with which the early missionaries had to contend. He condemned the Government of this country for not taking steps to secure the liberty of Protestant Evangelisation within the consular cities thrown open to our commerce; leaving it to be effected by the French ambassador, who was a Roman Catholic; further concessions had been procured by the American ambassador. He showed that while the Bible, and religious books, were being translated in Chinese, and other preliminaries were being attended to, Divine Providence was preparing the field for their labours, by stirring up the hearts of certain classes in the south to destroy their idols and to relieve themselves of the tyranny under which they suffered. He showed how much depended on the last great struggle which appeared now to take place; but even if the Tartar forces prevailed, and the Imperial Government were able to retain Peking, everything south of the Yellow River seemed to be in the hands of the insurgents for ever. There was a large country—a vast empire as it were—certainly prepared and accessible as a field of Protestant missionary labour. The insurgents were willing and ready to receive them, as professors of the same religion; they had, in fact, issued the first four books of the Bible, and were gradually proceeding with the work. He urged the importance of the Chinese mission, on the ground that that country comprised one-third of the entire human family. Such being the case the effort made should be on a scale commensurate with the work to be done. He approved of the plan adopted by this society in the union of various denominations in this great work, as it was peculiarly important, in the present transition state of society; that an example of toleration and Christian union should be set before them. (Hear, hear.) He contended that they might carry out this union of action without being fairly open to the charge of latitudinarianism, to which charge they would not be liable, unless they gave up some of their principles for the sake of that united action, and this they did not intend to do. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. ARTHUR, and unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. W. RULE and some other speakers having addressed the meeting,

The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the noble earl for occupying the chair on the occasion.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Society for Irish Church Missions was held, in Exeter Hall, on Friday, under the Presidency of Sir Robert H. Inglis, who was supported by the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl of Clancarty, the Earl of Cavan, the Earl of Mayo, Lord Benholme, Bishop Carr, Sir John Warrender, Sir Peregrine Maitland, the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, Mr. Moody, M.P., and numerous clergymen. After the customary devotions the chairman addressed the meeting, congratulating the society upon the success of its labours during the past year, and expressing his sympathy with the cause in the promotion of which it was engaged. From the report read by the secretary it appeared that the society's missionaries in Ireland had been most successful in obtaining converts from Roman Catholicism. Large Protestant congregations had been formed in localities the population of which, a few years

ago, was entirely Catholic; new churches had been consecrated, foundation stones laid for others, and a large number of schools established for the education of the poor in Protestant evangelical principles. A mission house and several training establishments had also been established in Dublin. Thirty-six additional agents had been engaged during the past year, making the total number of persons wholly or partially employed by the society, 1,028. The receipts for the year exhibited, as usual, a considerable increase; the progress of the society's funds from the commencement being as follows:—In 1849 the income was \$3,674; in 1850, \$6,234; in 1851, \$12,688; in 1852, \$28,981; and in 1853, \$37,182. Addresses were then delivered by the Marquis of Blandford, the Rev. J. C. Miller, Mr. Colquhoun, the Rev. E. Ellis, the Rev. A. Dallas, and the Rev. R. Bickersteth; and resolutions were adopted by the meeting, sympathising with the objects of the society and calling on the Christian public to assist in their realization.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The rival of the National Society, called the Church Education Society, held its first annual meeting on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms; Lord Calthorpe in the chair. Sir John Pakington, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, and the Reverend E. G. Girdlestone, were present. It was stated in the report adopted by the meeting, that during the past year many influential persons, who previously stood aloof, had now joined the society; that branches had been set up at Liverpool, Manchester, York, Hull, Leeds, Cheltenham, Bristol, Yeovil, and Brighton; and that the funds subscribed since the society was established in March 1853 amount to \$4,834. This society objects to the management of the National Society by "a section of the Church." Hence the secession. The committee have hitherto concentrated their efforts upon two objects, the assisting "in the establishment or support of schools by a grant towards the salary of the teacher, or for the purchase of school requisites," and the affording "pecuniary aid towards the training of young persons who are satisfactorily recommended to the committee as candidates for the office of teacher." Sir J. Pakington, in moving a resolution adopting the report, expressing thankfulness for the success of the society's operations, re-electing retiring members of the committee, and confirming certain rules of management, declared his belief that the society was thoroughly sound in principle—that it was founded upon the great principle, that religion ought to be the basis of all education and all teaching—and upon sound Protestant Church of England principles. And he anticipated that if it were permanently conducted upon those principles, and in the same spirit in which it had been commenced, it would conduce to that great object, the extension of education amongst the people of this country. He had been connected with this society only two or three months, having clung as long as possible to the hope that the difference which had occurred in the National Society would not lead to any important separation or secession from a society which had so long exercised a great, and he believed a beneficial, influence on the very imperfect education of this country. (Hear.) He was still a member of the National Society, and he hoped there would yet be a re-union between the two. He gave his entire adherence to the conditions on which the grants of this society were distributed, the most important of which were that the Holy Scriptures should be the basis of the education, and be made the subject of daily instruction in the schools, and that the religious teaching should be in accordance with the articles and formularies of the Church of England—the extent to which those formularies should be taught being left to the discretion of the local manager. He thought the National Society would do well to relax that part of their rules which made the teaching of the Catechism imperative not only in every school but to every scholar, without leaving anything to the discretion of the local manager.

THE COUNTRY TOWNS' MISSION.

This society, formerly known as the Town Missionary Society, held its seventeenth anniversary at the large room in Red Lion-square on Tuesday evening last, when John McGregor, Esq., occupied the chair in the place of Sir John D. Paul, Bart., who was unavoidably prevented from attending. The chairman, after a brief allusion to the work of the committee as peculiarly one of faith, directed the attention of the meeting to the periodical that was published monthly, *The Country Towns' Mission Record*, as containing details of a most interesting character of the operations of its agents, many of whose conversations on religious subjects, and arguments with sceptics, were such that he thought they would be very serviceable, were they distributed like tracts, as a means of doing good. He then called upon the secretary, Mr. Thomas Geldart, to read the report, which showed a most encouraging progress in the society's course during the last year. Thirteen new districts connected with the society, and seven town missions not so associated, have received missionaries; and no less than twenty-four men have enjoyed the advantages of being trained under the training missionary at Bedford. The facts narrated manifest the great importance of giving Scriptural instruction on unsectarian principles at the homes of the poor. 240,358 visits had been paid for this purpose, the Scriptures read 181,283 times, and 39,324 of the visits were made to the sick and dying. The necessity of this department of their labour is evident by the fact that, out of 1,677 death-beds, 577 were visited for religious purposes by the missionaries only. 8,355 meetings have been held for the exposition of Scripture and prayer, with an average attendance varying from twenty to fifty. 1,188 persons have become attendants at

stated places of public worship; 140 have become communicants, and 407 instances are given as hopeful conversions. 983 children have been sent to day-school and 1,181 to Sunday-school. The income of the society has been £3,662 15s. 8d.; or an increase of £1,041 4s. 11d. over that of last year. The committee make an earnest appeal for funds, that they may be enabled to sustain an extra district agent to visit its numerous auxiliaries, and to establish additional ones; and referring to the late census of religious worship as evidence of the need there is of a great extension of town mission agency. The several resolutions were ably moved and seconded by Rev. John Robinson of the London City Mission, Messrs. Charles Reed, Hugh Owen, Harry Nisbet, W. J. Maxwell, and G. H. H. Oliphant; and the meeting closed with prayer.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill, in favour of, 1.
Conventual Committee, against, 49.
Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 1.
Education (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 49.
Friendly Societies' Bill, against, 77.
for alteration, 8.
Romain Priests in Gauls, against appointment of, 3.
Judgment Execution Bill, in favour of, 1.
for alteration, 7.
Reformatory Institutions, in favour of, 1.
Medical Practitioners' Bill, in favour of, 8.
against, 6.
Oaths Bill, against, 8.
Ocean Penny Postage, in favour of, 5.
Paper Duty, for repeal of, 4.
Parliamentary Representation Bill, in favour of, 7.
Payment of Wages Bill, in favour of, 2.
Public Houses, for closing on Sunday, 115.
University Tests, for abolition of, 114.
Mortmain Bill, against, 2.
Settlement and Removal Bill, in favour of, 1.
against, 2.
Maynooth Grant, for refusal of, 1.
Newspaper Duty, for repeal of, 1.
Passport system, for alteration, in case of naturalized foreigners, 8.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill.
Militia Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill [and referred with other bills in Bribery to a Select Committee].
Witnesses Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Oxford University Bill.
Railway and Canal Traffic Regulation Bill.
Dublin Port Bill.

BILL READ A THIRD TIME.

Devonport and Keyham Tunnel (No 2.) Bill.

DEBATES.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House of Commons re-assembled on Thursday. On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. Heywood moved an amendment that it be referred to a select committee. He observed that the details of the bill could not conveniently be discussed in a committee of the whole House. Many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission were passed over, and an organisation was proposed which was anything but national. The whole subject of the constitution of the University required revision, and the various details of the present measure ought to be subject to careful consideration before they were presented to the House; and the result of the labours of the select committee would, no doubt, be the presentation of an improved bill next year. The congregation, as proposed by the bill, would consist of a large majority of the officers of the University. The heads of colleges were necessarily a part of the congregation. They had the nomination of the college tutors, and in general they nominated clergymen to that office. Tutors belonged also to the congregation, and thus there would not be less than 200 clergymen among the body. Should the bill pass, it was perfectly certain that theological subjects would soon be brought before them. A thorough reform of the University system was required. When a person went to college, one of the first things that engaged his thoughts was the selection of a private tutor; the college tutors were passed over. He considered the bill as very unjust to private tutors, and thought it should be so ordered that there might be a chance of private tutors being elected to some of the appointments. The University of Oxford, with its prestige, ought to possess the greatest talent for teaching of any institution in the kingdom, but it certainly did not possess it at the present time. In respect to the property possessed by many of the colleges much of it was misapplied. The commissioners did not recommend that the money belonging to the colleges should hereafter be devoted wholly to purposes of education. It was his intention, therefore, to move, by way of instruction to the committee, that a clause be inserted in the bill for that purpose. He believed, on the whole, that the country would support the House in a very much larger measure than that which the Government now proposed, and that it required that these University institutions should no longer remain in a monastic state. In regard to fellowships, the first objection was, that every person becoming a fellow must enter holy orders. That was the system at Oxford. It was different at Cambridge. The fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge, were allowed to take orders or not, as they pleased. Many of the fellows refused to take holy orders, assigning as a reason, that since the Reformation the form of taking holy orders had very much changed; that the candidates for holy orders were required to affirm that they were actuated by the Holy Ghost to take orders in the Church of England, whereas the real reason which induced them to do so was that they might obtain their fellowships. He did not see that the Church gained much by these ordinations, and considered that it would

be much better served by persons who entered voluntarily into it. He most deeply regretted that so large a portion of the community should be excluded from its walls by reason of the constraints that were imposed upon their consciences. That was most manifestly unjust; and he believed that it was at the same time most injurious to the University itself. One consequence was, that it deprived the University of many men eminent for learning, science, and literature, and obliged it to appoint persons of inferior attainments and talent to the highest offices—men of secluded habits and the narrowest prejudices. He believed that the abolition of tests, and the establishing of a liberal constitution, would greatly tend to the advantage of the University itself. He was desirous that the bill should be referred to a select committee. He believed there were many members well acquainted with the subject, to whom the bill could be referred, and who felt that the University ought to be maintained in a state of the highest possible perfection, and that every improvement should be introduced into it that would make it worthy of being regarded as a great national institution.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the motion, though dissenting from the views of Mr. Heywood with regard to the measure, which, in his opinion, tended to cripple the action of an ancient corporation, and therefore required the most careful examination.

Mr. SWART approved the general scope and provisions of the bill, but it was defective in not making provision for Dissenters. At the time of the Reformation the Protestants took to themselves the property which had originally been given to the Catholics, and all that was necessary was to carry that precedent a little further, and to extend the benefits of the University to Dissenters. To exclude Dissenters was to ignore the existing state of society. If the system maintained at the University was to be a national one, it should adapt itself to the changes which occurred, and run parallel instead of counter to the feeling of the age. The bill would give too much of a clerical character to the tutors, and this was opposed to a recommendation of the commissioners.

Mr. HORSMAN thought that this attempt to reform the Universities had been made at the right time and in the right way, and was desirous of strengthening the hands of the Government in dealing with this great question. On the other hand, it appeared to him that the subject had been very imperfectly discussed, and was very imperfectly understood in that House; and, observing that the necessity of some reform was admitted by the University itself, he examined the views and objects of the various classes of reformers. He described the system of the two chief English Universities, and, contrasting their results with those obtained in the Universities of Germany, in ancient history, in every branch of philosophy, and in editing the classics, he insisted that the decay of learning in our Universities was alone a sufficient justification of this measure.

The Germans were the only students who had brought any amount of light to bear upon the study of the Scriptures, and our youth were compelled to appeal to them as an authority. The fact was, that we had no modern theology whatever, and that we had wholly failed to establish any connexion between theology and the general development of learning. Some eminent men, like Dr. Pusey, would refer us to the ancient fathers; others would cite Calvin or Luther; but no one would think of quoting a modern writer who was not a German. While this country produced nothing of a theological character, there were plenty of men of extensive scholarship who were Germans, to whom the student must every year repair, and to whom English divines of every party must more and more have recourse. The names of Germans might easily be mentioned, also, who were paramount in Hebrew. There was no exception to that. If Oxford could have produced anything to compete with these floods of Germanism, it might be expected to have been elicited by the religious movement which had lately taken place in that University. We knew that the leader of that movement was realizing to the student in many respects the relations of the ancient professor, and that he had attempted to give a new life and form to the religious element of the place; yet that person, full of zeal and activity, combining much eloquence with great devotion, could produce no work which should be quoted as an authority even in England, much less in Europe. He could not but feel that he was touching upon a delicate and somewhat difficult subject; and he should not have gone into it but for the fear that prevailed with respect to Germanizing the Universities. If those who dwelt upon that danger were sincere, they must feel that it was to be averted only by a change of the system; for if our Universities were to be destroyed by German views and German dogmas, they could not but feel that even now we were standing over a volcano. (Hear, hear.) It was notorious that all those German authors who were now so much studied at the Universities differed in a most enormous degree from the common view of Christianity as it was accepted in England. With perhaps a single exception, he believed that there was not one who had looked upon the Scriptures as inspired in the old sense in which they were received in England. Many imputed all sorts of mistakes to the sacred writers. Most of them condemned some books of the canon as altogether spurious; and yet, with all these terrible drawbacks, they were increasingly translated and circulated among us, and their superior ability was so transcendent that we had no writings whatever to dilute them with except those of three centuries ago. (Hear, hear.) There was one Greek scholar who never made the smallest allusion to any revelation throughout the whole Jewish history; indeed, he presumed that no one ever dreamt that there ever had been any revelation. He treated the story of the three patriarchs and the twelve sons of Jacob as pure poetry; and this was what our students must read and study with no antidote whatever, except what was contained in the old views, which were being gradually undermined. He said that it was a matter of infinite importance to the English nation that our University system should prevent the great development of biblical interpretation; and he said that it was a hard case upon English parents that they should first be terrified with fearful instances of the spread of German literature, and that they should then be compelled to send their sons to Universities where they would

be found plunging deeply into the German commentators, who, on account of their learning and scholarship, would be sought after, and must be had. (Hear, hear.)

He would give no monopoly either to tutors or professors, but would devise some scheme by which those two bodies should act together—he would retain the professorial teaching; and at the same time he would have a public tutor, with a catechetical system of instruction, imparting it side by side with the professor, and bringing down the mind of the student to that close working and discipline which were acquired in the class. It was a fact that the Universities had declined, and one cause of that decline was to be found in the increased importance of the colleges as distinct from the University—in the growth and monopoly of the colleges, each of which had become a small preserve on which no poaching was allowed. The college teacher had superseded the University professor, and, instead of the teacher's mind being fixed upon one subject in which he might become eminent, he had to lecture upon many, of which his knowledge must necessarily be superficial. Hence the University had become subordinate to the colleges, and the colleges had dwindled down to schools. They were seats of teaching, not seats of learning, entrusted with the one task of preparing men for their degree, and no more affecting the public mind of Europe than the schools of Eton or Westminster, of which they were reproductions on a larger scale. Mr. Horsman contended that the bill, although founded upon right and sound principles, did not, by its provisions, remedy the defects he complained of. He concluded as follows:—

There were abroad signs of awful significance which, in his opinion, no man or any statesman could overlook. They had seen that on the Continent whole nations might be brought to abandon Christianity. They had perceived in one of the leading nations in power, arts, and civilization, the most open depravity and irreligion, the most open and undisguised materialism, sensualism, and atheism prevail, combined with the highest development of literature. It was the existence of these two phenomena that he so much dreaded, and to which no parallel could be found. It was true that Rome, under the emperors, sunk into a state of debasement more general than was now exhibited abroad; but in those days there was not the pure light of Christianity, or the models of virtue and goodness that they now had, and there was the hope, which was realized, that the proclaiming of an inspiring creed might awaken higher and holier principles in the human heart. But now, when they saw that the highest conceptions of goodness would be trampled on, where were they to look for a new Gospel or higher motives to counteract and prevent such a state of things? It was for these reasons that he considered the prospect before them was so full of danger. (Hear.) They were daily making preparations to resist a physical pestilence which they dreaded, but they ought also to prepare to resist the moral pestilence which could be perceived. As yet, the people were right-hearted, and as yet they lived in a reforming and not destroying age. They were bound to make these preparations, for this nation had its duties and responsibilities; it had taken the lead among nations, and was eminent in arts, arms, and commerce; and amid the late revolutionary excesses of the Continent it was its pride to have been the harbour and shelter of every exile; but the time might approach when a higher and holier mission might await it. Christianity, without a home in Europe, might seek a refuge on its shores, and where should they look to, if not to the Universities, for champions to drive back this tide of infidelity, the approach of which was so much to be dreaded? (Cheers.)

Mr. GLADSTONE, although disposed to go some way with Mr. Horsman in his lamentations over the deficient theological learning of the English Universities, thought the tone of his speech exaggerated. Christianity is not yet about to be exiled from Europe and to come a suppliant to our shores. Neither are we deficient in eminent divines; and if learned works are not produced, that must be ascribed to the practical genius of the nation, which rather hurries into active life. Mr. Gladstone contended that the bill does provide a remedy for the defects pointed out by Mr. Horsman; endowments are to be the prizes of merit; the professorial system is to be improved; and fellowships are to be held on condition of active duty. With respect to the amendment, did not Mr. Heywood see, at least since he had obtained the support of Mr. Newdegate, that its effect would be to get rid of the measure? Now if the bill was to be rejected, that should be in an intelligible manner, by a division upon its merits, and not by a chance combination. With respect to the admission of Dissenters, Mr. Gladstone purposely abstained from expressing any opinion; it would not be fair to mix the consideration of the question with that of the bill.

On this subject of the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, I say, without prejudging what the view of the University of Oxford will be, that it never has had the opportunity of considering that question. It never has had the means, it never has had the organs through which to consider that question—to look into the question, and see how far it is possible, without departing from the essential principle of their body, to meet the reasonable and natural wish of Dissenters to avail themselves of these institutions. We ask you now to pass this bill, which will give to Oxford a representative government, that will enable them to consider that important subject, and thereby advance the question to that point that will lead to its final solution.

Mr. HADFIELD hoped the hon. member for North Lancashire would go to a division.

What was this bill to him, or to those who for 160 years and more had been excluded from the Universities? (Hear, hear.) He would have been better satisfied if he had received any assurance from the Government that it was their intention to admit Dissenters to the advantages of the Universities; but no such assurance had been given, and the inference was drawn by him and all his friends, that it was not intended they should be admitted. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the country would take notice of the speech which had that night been delivered by the hon. member for Stroud (Mr. Horsman). The exposure which he had made of the University system could not be passed over very long. (Hear.) He thought it might be fairly

understood, that there was a division among Ministers on the subject (hear, hear), and that there had been a compromise between them, the effect of which was, that they brought in a bill which excluded Dissenters from the Universities. (Hear.) He had no sympathy whatever with the measure before the House, which excluded a decided majority of the people, and he hoped it would be defeated. (Hear.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, replying to Mr. Hadfield, expostulated with him upon the illiberal spirit in which he had denounced the alleged illiberality of the Church and the Government. He repeated his individual conviction that the Dissenting body had a just claim to admission into the Universities.

I have always been—as the hon. gentleman well knows, having at no time disguised my sentiments—I have always been in favour of, and given my vote for, the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, whenever that question was brought forward. (Hear, hear.) Twenty years ago I voted in favour of their admission; but there have always been presented by the Universities great obstacles to the granting of that prayer. It was stated, for example, that it would interfere with the discipline and the organization of the colleges now existing in Oxford. By this bill it seems to me that those who might bring forward a measure on that subject will stand on a far better ground than before. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, that in promoting this bill, I am promoting the cause which gentlemen on this side have at heart; but I feel quite sure of this, that if, because we cannot obtain all our objects at once, we will take care that the Church of England obtains no advantage, that a poor boy who distinguishes himself by mathematics, or a knowledge of natural philosophy, shall not gain the advantage he might otherwise obtain, because there is another boy who is not admitted—if we act upon a maxim so unfair, so illiberal, I say the reform we seek will be postponed for an indefinite period. (Hear, hear.)

MR. HENLEY supported the motion, thinking it was likely that the bill would come out of the select committee in a less objectionable shape.

MR. MIALI had heard the speech of the noble lord the member for the City of London with great regret and much surprise; and he considered the noble lord's remarks, as applicable to the hon. member for Sheffield, exceedingly unjust and undeserved.

By the present measure Government came forward to effect the reform of an institution which they admitted was a national one; and yet, at the same time, the parties it was meant to serve only represented a particular class, to the exclusion of others. It was for this reason that the Dissenters took exception to it as being monstrously and manifestly unjust. (Hear, hear.) In speaking on this question, he had no desire to support any one particular sect, but to serve the country generally, and to resist the spirit of intolerance and bigotry, which needed but to be encouraged to spread and increase. (Hear, hear.) He believed it was not for the advantage of the country that they should be continually paying deference in their legislation to the bigotry that was to be found in another place. He believed that this measure, like some other measures of the Government, had been framed in the way that it had to nullify any opposition from the bishops, and to conciliate their goodwill and support; the consequence of which would be, that, besides every other class of illiberality, we should have episcopal illiberality brought to bear upon, and introduced into, this matter. ("Hear, hear, and 'No!'") He had been greatly struck with, and could sincerely appreciate, the affection with which every member belonging to the University had spoken of his *Alma Mater*, at which they had acquired the learning they possessed, and of which they had made so favourable a display, but he could not, at the same time, choose but remember, that from such feelings the Dissenters were excluded (hear, hear), and could not, therefore, be expected to share in the same, or to listen to the glowing encomiums bestowed on the University without some feelings of regret at the exclusion under which they suffered. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It could hardly be called factious in the Dissenters to take no interest in a measure which went out of its way to exclude them from all benefit in its participation. The noble lord, when he appointed a Royal Commission of inquiry into the Universities, purposely excluded Dissenters from the benefit of that Commission. They (the Dissenters) had had no inquiry preceding legislation. The noble lord had referred to the motion of the hon. member (Mr. Heywood) as if it were virtually to get rid of the bill, but the noble lord had himself referred private bills to a Select Committee, and the President of the Poor Law Board had referred the Settlement Bill to a Select Committee. If indeed they got rid of the bill this session, and got a better bill next session, he did not think the country would have to find fault with them. What they asked was, that they should have an opportunity of proving their case before the committee. A church establishment existing in Scotland, without University exclusion, and there was not the same exclusion in Dublin that there was at Oxford and Cambridge. But what had Government done? They had, first of all, denied them the right of inquiry before the committee, and now wanted to legislate, and said to them, "You stop all progress;" and so they would ever be treated till they knew how to respect themselves. They had been twitted that evening that they could not possibly give a sound vote in company with the hon. member for North Warwickshire. He had not much sympathy with the general opinions of that hon. gentleman, but he was not afraid to vote with him when he thought he was voting right, and he was only following the example of Government in so doing. Only let this question be discussed in a fair and honourable spirit, and before a committee, and he felt assured that it was one which rested on such grounds that, even if the committee should report against the evidence, the evidence itself would be sufficiently conclusive to convince the unbiassed understanding of every true and honourable man. (Hear, hear.)

MR. HAYWOOD regretted that he could not consent to withdraw his amendment, and expressed his determination to divide upon it.

MR. DISRAELI thought that the motion was not on the face of it an irrational one, and that the objection of Mr. Gladstone was not, on the whole, satisfactory. If the reform of the English constitution could be delayed, it was not unreasonable to ask, on fair grounds, to delay the consideration of the reform of the University. But he denied that a reference of the bill to a select committee would be necessarily a post-

ponement either of the measure of the Government, or of any measure that the select committee might recommend. He objected to the bill, not because it attempted to reform and reconstruct an ancient institution, but because it might lead to changes, not only in the structure, but the administration of the University, which struck unnecessarily a fatal blow at the self-government, the freedom, and the independence of the University. Of the changes introduced by the bill, the private halls and the revival of the professorial system would, in his opinion, end in disappointment, while the dealing with the collegiate property was neither more nor less than an appropriation clause. If the changes produced no results, the measure would furnish standing-ground for future and more dangerous assaults, and there was a morbid desire on the part of the Legislature to deal with the institutions of the country which was not shared by the people. He adverted, in conclusion, to what he characterised as an extraordinary argument used by Mr. Horsman.

We are to pass this bill because Christianity is in danger, because we have a prospect before us of the religion in which we all believe finding a solitary refuge in the British Isles. Such is the statement of the hon. gentleman, and such is his opinion of Divine revelation, that that is a contingency more than probable, and it is a result we must arm against by the immediate institution of professors at Oxford. (Hear, hear.) But I must presume to remind the hon. gentleman that, whatever he may think of the erudition and the philosophy of Germany, there was a period when a country not less enlightened, not less civilized, not less qualified by human accomplishment, under Divine favour, to influence the fortunes and the opinions of mankind—I must remind the hon. gentleman that there was a time when such a country produced men who, in genius, in acquirement, in brilliancy of conception, and in splendour of diction, would not yield even to German professors. That country was France—a country enlightened by Voltaire and inflamed by Rousseau. That was the country where all the philosophers of Europe assembled; it was a country where they devoted themselves to the destruction of that system which the hon. gentleman thinks now in danger—which he thinks can only be preserved by University reform. But that was a country, and that was an age, in which the highest genius directed to an end was eminently successful. There was not a sacred image in that country that was not desecrated. Every holy tradition, every divine thought in the inspired literature of the Hebrew people, in whatever language it was written, was treated with contumely and contempt. You had the triumph of philosophy. (I know not who were the professors of philosophy at Oxford at that moment)—you witnessed the fatal success of that insurrectionary attempt which now appeals the hon. gentleman. Long years have passed since that catastrophe. I and all of us have probably visited that land. I have seen the churches in that country supported by no State endowment; but upheld by the sympathy of believing millions. I and all of us who have been in that country have seen devoted to the Christianity which the hon. gentleman thinks in danger, all the resources of art and all the divine attributes of genius, and I cannot forget that at this moment, when, after a peace of nearly half a century, England is again embarked in war—when England has entered upon a contest the fortune of which may alarm the boldest and make the most sanguine timorous—I cannot forget that the ruler of the nation to which I have referred is our most trustworthy ally. (Cheers.) When I remember this, I defy the efforts of the German professors; let them shut up churches, let them tear down sacred images, and what will happen in Germany is that which has happened before in France—the altars will again be adorned, and the cause of truth will be upheld by an influence more powerful than University reform. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BRIGHT said, what he learnt from those who were friends of the bill as well as from those who were its opponents was, that it was like many measures we had had lately—a compromise of a doubtful character.

Whenever there was anything good in a clause something contradictory was sure to be found in a succeeding clause, and there appeared to be a general impression, that the bill was intended to strengthen the ecclesiastical and clerical power of the University of Oxford. Now, he was one of those who had not much faith in ecclesiastical or clerical power being strengthened. He believed that the more it was infused into education the less would be the value of that education; that the more it was infused into politics the less valuable the freedom of the country would become. He could not, therefore, be in favour of the bill from anything he had heard with regard to that particular point, but what principally struck him in the measure was this, that there were two principles at work somewhere in the formation of it. The noble lord, the member for the City of London, had always been very liberal on the question of University education; and, if he was not mistaken, the noble lord had spoken and voted in former years in favour of the admission of all classes into the Universities, without respect to creed. On the other hand, it was equally well known that there were other members of the Government who had been greatly opposed to the admission of Dissenters. Indeed, he believed he was not mistaken in saying, that a distinguished member of the Cabinet—no less than the Chancellor of the Exchequer—had expressed his opinion, that if a proposition were made for the admission of Dissenters he should feel bound to vote against it. Yet the right hon. gentleman thought it worth while to invite hon. members to support this bill as a step in a right direction, which step he did not himself thereafter propose to carry out. This proceeding of the right hon. gentleman appeared to be of somewhat questionable morality. It was a source of humiliation to him to be asked in this manner to support a measure which, disputed to be even effective for its own particular purposes, left that large proportion of the community which did not concur in the principles of the Church of England precisely in that state of insulting exclusion from institutions which purported to be national and universal in which it found them. Even with regard to the members of the Church of England herself, these Universities did not answer the purpose of the noble lord's own confession, in that noted letter of his, which he would have done well not to have written, and wherein he stigmatized practices which had their perennial source in these very institutions. The bill, if passed, would be nothing better than a tinkering up of the Universities, leaving their main defects unremedied; while, as to Dissenters, it would leave them in this position—that the

act, such as it was, being represented, as it would be, in the light of a settlement of the question, would be pertinaciously set up against any demands they might make as to the Universities for, at all events, many years to come. If the measure, however, was postponed till next year, there was every chance that Government would meanwhile find it expedient to render it more acceptable to the Dissenting body. The Dissenters did not ask the noble lord to do for them what he was so eager to do for the Christians in a Mahomedan country 2,000 miles off—to confiscate in their favour Church property, or to place them on a perfect equality in all things with the dominant sect—but they did ask that, representing as they did well nigh one-half of the nation, they should no longer be excluded from institutions which purported to be national. If the noble lord would act manfully upon his own declared wish to do the Dissenters justice, he might rely upon a majority in that House, whatever fate his measure for that purpose might encounter elsewhere.

MR. V. SMITH said that the hon. member for Manchester had placed the question on a false issue. He seemed to consider that the reference of this measure to a select committee would have the effect of admitting the Dissenters to the Universities; were such to be the effect, he (Mr. V. Smith) would readily and heartily support the proposition, for he had always advocated the right of Dissenters to be admitted to the Universities: but the proposed reference to a select committee would effect no such object. The only result of such a reference would be, to throw the bill itself over, and thus materially to damage the cause of education, without at all aiding the just views of the Dissenters with respect to their own particular claims. The hon. member for Lancashire had himself given notice of clauses for the admission of Dissenters; let him rely upon these, and upon the justice of the committee.

MR. BLACKETT, while fully appreciating the effort which Government had made in the preparation and propounding of this measure, thought it his duty to support its reference to a select committee, in the belief that a select committee would most effectually enter upon those amendments which the measure required. It was worthy of remark, that the body of Oxford tutors were notoriously averse to two points, which found favour with the Liberal party—the encouragement given to modern sciences in comparison with classics and theology, and the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. He regarded a select committee as less fitting to discuss these matters than the original commission appointed by Lord J. Russell; but, as the recommendations of that committee had been thrown aside, he thought a select committee better fitted to examine these difficult clauses of the bill than a committee of the whole House.

MR. W. J. FOX regarded the Universities as belonging to the entire nation. If at the time they were founded the people were of one faith, and had now come to hold many, the change should have been to substitute religious liberty for religious unity, and by no means to give the Universities to a sect which had ceased to command the reverence or attract the devotion of large classes of the people of this country. Some hon. members who intended to vote for this amendment wished to throw out the bill altogether, and of these some thought the bill too liberal, and others that it was not liberal enough. He should not consider he adopted a straightforward course in voting for this amendment. There would be ample opportunities of discussing the details in committee, and there was already a form of notice upon which hon. members might come to a fair and honest conflict with regard to the admission of Dissenters to the Universities. He believed that, if these great endowments, which might do so much for the mind of the country, were thrown open at once to all persons, irrespective of creed, it would be greatly to the advantage both of the Universities and the Church. The system of subscriptions was not merely a Dissenting question, but the moral influence of the whole course of instruction to be given was concerned, and, were there not a Dissenter in the country, the tests ought not to be persisted in. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided, when the numbers were—
For the select committee 90
Against 172
Majority —82

MR. HENLEY moved that the committee on the bill be postponed for a week.

THE CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted this motion, which was negatived, upon a division, by 160 against 101.

The House then went into committee on the bill; but, after some conversation, the Chairman was ordered to report progress and to sit again on Monday.

On Monday the House went into committee on the bill. Upon the first clause, appointing certain persons to be commissioners for the purposes of the act, Mr. HORSMAN moved to postpone the naming of the commissioners until all the clauses of the bill had been gone through. He objected in particular to the appointment of the Bishop of Ripon, who could not properly discharge his secular functions as commissioner without neglecting his spiritual duties. Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion. The bill conferred very extensive powers upon the commissioners, which the House would not be disposed to give without knowing to whom they were to be entrusted, and the Government were of opinion that the commissioners named in the bill were persons in whom the public and the University would have confidence. A debate of some length terminated in a division upon the question that the names stand part of the clause, which was carried by 169 against 141.

A discussion, involving rather subtle points of casuistry, arose upon the 4th clause, which empowered the commissioners to require the production of documents, &c., with reference to the words, "and no oath taken from any officer of the University shall be pleadable in bar." Sir W. HEATHCOTE moved to sub-

stitute other words, and Mr. DISRAELI suggested the omission of the words altogether; but their retention was affirmed, upon a division, by 118 against 69.

On the 6th clause, constituting and providing for the election of the Hebdomadal Council, Mr. WALPOLE moved certain amendments, the object of which was to alter the proposed mode of electing members of the Council, by enacting that the Heads of Houses should be elected by the Heads of Houses alone, instead of by the congregation; that the professors should select the professors, and the congregation (or convocation) should choose the members from that body. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated the reasons which had induced the Government, after mature consideration and consulting opinions in the University, to reject the principle of sectional election, and to provide a fit constituency for electing, as a whole, the governing body. In the debate which ensued, the comparative merits of the convocation and the proposed congregation, as the constituent body, and the probable effect of the preponderance of the tutorial element in the congregation, were much discussed. The committee divided upon the question that the words "elected by the congregation" (as respects Heads of Houses) stand part of the clause, which was negatived by 163 against 149—a majority of 13 against the Government. Mr. Walpole's amendment, that the Heads of Colleges or Halls be selected from among themselves by such Heads, was agreed to, the words, "and one other Head appointed by the Chancellor," being omitted. A similar amendment with relation to the professors was also agreed to.

Another division took place upon the question whether the one professor to be separately elected should be chosen by the professors of the University or by the professors "of theology;" the latter alternative was negatived by 148 against 135.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

(Continued on page 378.)

TERMINATION OF THE PRESTON STRIKE.

The power-loom weavers have at length retired from the struggle in which they have been engaged for the last thirty-five weeks; and the Preston Strike is virtually at an end. Failing funds have hastened this result—not lack of firmness on the part of the people. It became evident, from the proceedings at the delegate meeting on Sunday, that the chief sources of pecuniary support were being dried up, but the public were scarcely prepared for the sudden close of this memorable contest. On the assembling of the delegates the president, Mr. Kinder Smith, appealed to them thus:—"If this battle is lost (said he), the fault will not be with the operatives of Preston, but with the country for not sending sufficient support. It is for you to say what shall be the result of this struggle; it is for you to say whether the masters shall succeed in crushing the operatives of this town. To you, then, I commit them, and we shall see whether you or the employers have the most charity towards them.—After this appeal, instead of the announcement of subscriptions, as usual, a delegate from Tadiham rose and moved an adjournment, in order that the representatives of the various districts might confer together in private. This being seconded, was put to the vote, and carried unanimously. The contributions brought in only amounted to about £400, instead of £2,000 and upwards, as formerly. The result of the conference of delegates was made known on Monday by the publication of an address, in which they ascribe their want of success to the universal combination of the employers, the recent proceedings of a portion of the overlookers who have circulated false statements, the Eastern war, and the high price of provisions. On Monday there was an immense gathering of the operatives, at which the termination of the strike was announced. Mr. Cowell, after some introductory remarks, proceeded as follows:—"Though it may be said that we on the present occasion have suffered a defeat, let me tell you, my respected friends, that had it not been for this agitation, which we are now bringing to a close, I feel perfectly satisfied that the operatives of Preston, Blackburn, Stockport, Manchester, and every other manufacturing town in the kingdom, would at this time have been working at a reduction of ten per cent. (Hear, hear.) I believe we have prevented a reduction taking place for the next ten years, and that, if ever the time should come when another reduction is contemplated, it will never come under the denomination of a ten per cent. That cry has resounded so often in the ears of the manufacturers of Preston that they will for ever be disgusted when they hear the name of 'ten per cent.' mentioned. (Hear, hear.) While we now advise you to return to your employment, rest assured that whenever a reaction takes place in the commercial affairs of this country, the telling-note shall again be sounded in Preston—'Ten per cent., and no surrender.' (Loud cheers.) . . . I hope the employers will take this advice. Now that we have withdrawn from the field, I hope and trust they will be willing to open their gates and let you resume your work. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cowell then reviewed the various kinds of opposition the operatives had had to encounter, and, after recommending them to preserve their union, he retired amid general acclamations. Messrs. Waddington, Grimshaw, Walton, Worswick, Matthew, and Smith, also addressed the assembly. A resolution was adopted:—"That the best thanks of the people of Preston be given to the trades of England for their munificent support during this protracted struggle."

The strike continues at Stockport, but though many thousands are still out, and refuse the terms of their employers, there are indications of a possible return to work before long. The meetings are less and less attended, and the desire to return to work manifested by some of those who have situations at the best mills is evidently becoming infectious.

A person, calling himself the Rev. Dr. Teodor, has been for some time past travelling about the country and lecturing against Romanism. In his recent speech on the convent question, Mr. Osborne spoke of him as appearing in a fantastic costume before an audience and treating them to several Munchausen stories. We need hardly warn our readers against giving countenance to adventurers of this class, who make a trade of the popular dislike of Popery. The *sci-disant* "Dr. Teodor" was formerly in the employment of the Rev. Mr. Sehllynak, of Derby, agent for the Slavonian Mission, who will be happy to furnish any person with ample information as to the career of the anti-Papal lecturer, and evidence showing how far he is worthy of credence and encouragement.

The probable approach of cholera draws attention to the means of warding off the visitation. Amongst the means of cleansing human dwellings, and counteracting disease, "Sir William Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid" is highly commended, and was found very effectual in 1848-9. In numerous experiments, it was found to have a peculiar and potent effect in destroying or preventing those local conditions of the atmosphere under which cholera is most commonly developed and propagated. In a house in St. Andrew's-street, Plymouth, occupied by fifty-two persons, the solution was sprinkled in every room, except four. In these, the occupants would not permit it to be applied; the result was, that, in those parts of the house where it had been used, not a single case of cholera subsequently occurred; while in the four rooms alluded to, the disease existed, and several deaths took place. From many facts it is clearly evident, that the solution, whether or not it has any influence on the problematical epidemic cause of cholera, acts as a powerful sanitary agent, by depriving the atmosphere of the conditions which impart additional force and virulence to the disease.

Postscript.

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The *Moniteur*, of yesterday, publishes a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of the 30th ultimo, containing official news of the bombardment of Odessa on the 23rd ultimo, by nine vessels of the combined fleets. The cannonade had lasted ten hours, and continued when the despatch left. One of the Russian batteries had been completely destroyed, and several Russian ships, which were moored in the harbour, were burned. Unofficial accounts report that the city was bombarded with bombs and Congreve rockets, that the magazines of the outer town were in flames, that hostilities were suspended at the close of the day on the 23rd, and a summons was sent to the place to surrender. In the event of a refusal, the Admirals threatened to destroy the town on the following day, the 24th. [Not likely.] It is further reported, that a later despatch has been received, stating that the Russian fleet had sailed out of Sebastopol, and advanced against the allied fleet, either with the hope of drawing the latter away from Odessa, or of getting it between two fires; but that, on a portion of the British navy showing battle, the Russian squadron had hastily retreated to its stronghold. There seems no doubt that the fleet departed on the 26th—it was conjectured for Sebastopol.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

The Greek insurgents have been defeated between Janina and Preveza, with the loss of 100 killed, 120 prisoners, 4 guns, and 60 barrels of powder. Grivas has been defeated near Metzovo, and has fled to Thessaly with 16 men. Disunion prevails among the commanders, and despondency in the revolutionary committees. A French steamer had stopped a vessel laden with powder, &c., for the insurgents. The commander of the vessel threw into the sea all the stores, in compliance with the orders he had received. This energetic act of the French officer has irritated to the utmost the Greek Government. The population of Athens have threatened violence to the representatives of France and England. A large party are anxious to depose King Otho and place Greece more closely in relation to the Western Powers. "Before fifteen days pass over (says a letter from Syra) civil war will, I fear, break out in Greece, and here we begin to take precautions for our personal safety. Already armed bands of from 150 to 200 men traverse the country, and are on the point of coming to blows. There is no doubt that the Greek bands of Epirus and Thessaly, without money and without provisions, will be soon obliged to return to Greece, where they will join either of the parties, provided there is a chance of pillaging those of their own faith whom they accuse of deserting them."

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of the 23rd ult. contains a proclamation from the Emperor to his people, in which he represents the war against England and France as one undertaken in defence of the Orthodox Faith. England and France, he says, have thrown off the mask and revealed their real object, which is to weaken Russia and to deprive her of her powerful position in Europe. Russia will fight for the Christian faith, in defence of her co-religionists, oppressed by their merciless enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the sovereign of Russia is also the thought that animates and inspires all the great family of the Russian people—this orthodox people, faithful to God and to his only Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

It is for the faith and for Christendom that we combat! God with us—who against us?

At Warsaw 1,000,000 roubles in paper had been

issued. The following war-tax is now being levied at St. Petersburg. On tradesmen and merchants of the 1st guild, 300 silver roubles; on those of the 2nd guild, 160; and on those of the 3rd guild, 104. All housekeepers, without distinction, are assessed 10 per cent. on the actual rent they pay or receive.

THE DANUBE.

The following is a telegraphic message dated Semlin, April 28th:—"The Turks, as they advanced into Little Wallachia, were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Russians were making tremendous preparations for a regular attack on Silistria. Liprandi's corps will probably attempt to pass the Danube at Nicopol."

The *Moniteur* of yesterday says, after the evacuation of Little Wallachia by the Russians, the Turkish troops had taken possession of three important points in front of Kalafat, and marched on Krajova, for the purpose of at once occupying it. The check of the Russians in the Dobruddschia is confirmed officially, but the details, and the exact place where it occurred, are not known. Silistria had been most vigorously attacked, but had resisted with success. The Russian losses were already considerable.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The ratifications of the Austro-Prussian treaty were exchanged at Berlin yesterday.

The Duke of Cambridge left Trieste for Corfu yesterday. He was received with the greatest distinction at the Austrian Court.

Prussia has forbidden privateers to enter her harbour.

Lord Raglan arrived at Malta, and left on the 25th. He is probably by this time at the seat of war.

The Greek vessel *Spiridone* was seized at Malta, with gunpowder on board.

550 artillery men, 19 officers, and 537 horses arrived at Malta on the 26th. 20 of the horses had died. Quarters were being prepared for 5,000 French soldiers.

Lieutenant King had left for the purpose of purchasing 1,000 horses at Tunis.

The Pasha of Mostar, in the Herzegovina, has raised the *Landsturm* against the Montenegrins.

The Turkish fleet, under the command of Kaiserlu Aohmet Pasha, will shortly proceed to the Black Sea.

The French fleet for the Baltic was still at anchor in the Downs yesterday.

Another prize was taken yesterday in the Channel. Three of the Portsmouth prizes are likely to be returned, being illegal captures.

Yesterday the entry of men to complete the crews of the first portion of the flotilla of steam gun-vessels, destined for cutting out service in the shallow waters of the Baltic, the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, commenced at the Royal Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill.

The *Pigmy*, *Otter*, *Jasper*, *Lynx*, *Cuckoo*, and *Mtnz*, will form the advanced squadron.

It has been reported, that in consequence of recent despatches from Turkey, France will send 150,000 men to the East.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, the Income-tax Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Lord GRANVILLE, after some warning observations from Marquis of CLANRICARDE as to the financial position of the Government, and the resources on which it was proposed to carry on the war.

The Chimney Sweeps Bill passed through committee with some verbal amendments, on the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

A select committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord GRANVILLE, to consider the subject of printing papers for the House.

Some other business was then despatched, and their Lordships adjourned.

At the time when the House of Commons should have assembled, there not being 40 members present, the House stood adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

The high mortality of the week before last was maintained last week. The deaths are 141 above the average. The mortality from scarlatina and typhus increases. Last week the former ministered 64 deaths, and it is now the most fatal in the epidemic class; the corrected average of this disease for corresponding weeks is 29. Typhus was fatal to 56 persons, while the average is 41. From small-pox there were 10 deaths, from measles 36, from hoopingcough 59, from diarrhoea 19, from influenza 3, from purpura 2, and from intermittent fever 1. An increase of patients in the London Fever Hospital is reported by the registrar of the district in which it is situated. Fatal cases of carbuncle are numerous in this return. Last week the births of 742 boys and 824 girls, in all 1,566 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,487.

An inquest upon the bodies of the eight sufferers by the fire in Whitechapel was commenced yesterday and after the examination of several witnesses, adjourned to Thursday.

The dreadful disaster to the *Broclano* appears to have been caused by the criminal negligence of the persons in charge of that vessel.

Numbers of the Stockport operatives are returning to work, and the strike is considered virtually at an end. The mule spinners still hold out. The operative spinners and self-actor minders at Preston still hold out, and refuse to return to work.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1854.

Our trade was quiet to-day for both wheat and flour, but spring corn maintained fully Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 250 qrs.; Foreign, 31,350 qrs. Barley, Foreign, 4,980 qrs. Oats, English, 260 qrs.; Irish, 7,110 qrs.; Foreign, 4,540 qrs. Flour, English, 630 bbls.; Foreign, 4,290 bbls., 6,860 bbls.

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Several copies of the *Nonconformist*, of Dec. 28, 1853, with Supplement, are wanted to complete volumes for binding. — Address to the Publisher, 69, Fleet-street.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EDITION OF THE "NONCONFORMIST" will be published on FRIDAY next, May 5, containing a sketch of the PROCEEDINGS of the COUNCIL and Full Report of the ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL, held this evening. An Abbreviated Report of the same will appear in our ordinary issue on Wednesday next; but subscribers requiring this edition are requested to send their orders immediately, enclosing six postage stamps, to the publisher, Mr. W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 3, 1854.

SUMMARY.

THE news of the war is calculated neither to satisfy the expectations of the sanguine, nor to dispel the fears of the humane. We can record no great achievement, on the part either of the Turks or their allies. But the expected bombardment of Odessa has been, we regret to say, partially verified, although there is reason to believe that the act was decided on by the French and English Admirals rather as a punishment for the dastardly attack upon the boat sent with a flag of truce than as part of their plan of operations. On no other rational ground can it be explained. The cannonading was commenced on the 23rd by nine steamers, and lasted for at least ten hours. One of the Russian batteries was completely destroyed and several vessels in the port burned. All else is mere conjecture, except that on the morning of the 26th the combined fleet took its departure, without, of course, having obtained possession of this important commercial city. The most eager denouncer of the inactivity of the Black Sea fleet will find little cause for congratulation in this sudden display of vigour—this direful act of vengeance. We can understand the desirableness of obtaining possession, at some sacrifice, of so important a strategic point as Odessa—the granary of the army in the Dobrudzha. But manifestly the Anglo-French squadron contemplated no such object, as it had no troops to land and take possession of the city. But to commence the war with the bombardment of a comparatively defenceless city, on account of the barbarity of some Russian officials, is a bad omen of the spirit in which it will be prosecuted. We trust, however, it may turn out that the allies have confined their attacks to the defensive works and transport ships.

This event, therefore, is not likely to influence the course of events on the Danube, unless it be followed by an attempt to obtain possession of the mouths of that river, and by an attack on the Russian forts on its banks. Nothing short of such a movement seems likely to check the invading

army. Lesser Wallachia has been evacuated by the Muscovites, and the main body concentrated preparatory to passage of the river opposite Nicopolis, and the formal investment of Silistria—a strongly-defended fortress which, even in 1828, held out for more than six months against the Russians; and has since then been re-constructed according to the best principles of fortification. It is not likely that this forward movement will be seriously resisted by the Turks, whose forces at Kalafat are inadequate to cope with the increasing strength of the enemy. Omar Pacha remains in his defensive stronghold at Shumla, with some 60,000 men, leaving the Russians to make good their footing in the Dobrudzha, where it is said the Rayahs are prepared to rise in their favour. It is now plainly evident that upon the allied forces, now mustering to the number of some 30,000 at Scutari and Gallipoli, will devolve the conduct and full responsibility of the campaign. The correspondence from the head-quarters of the Ottoman General draws a discouraging picture of the intelligence of the officers and the defective organization of the troops. Of course nothing decisive will be attempted by the expeditionary forces until the arrival of their respective chiefs. Although Lord Raglan is on his way to Constantinople, it does not appear that Marshal St. Arnaud has yet embarked.

The slow, but steady, progress of Russia in the Ottoman territory is materially assisted by the complications which have arisen out of the Greek question. The order for the departure of the Greek population of Constantinople within fifteen days has produced the utmost misery, inconvenience, and exasperation, and threatens to terminate in a war of races. The latest intelligence, we are glad to find, encourages the hope that the arbitrary edict may be materially modified, if not rescinded. Most melancholy is the aspect of affairs in Eastern Europe. Mussulman ferocity is pitted against Greek lawlessness, and the intrigues of King Otho, detested by those over whom he rules, is responded to by cruel edicts from the Porte against his nominal subjects in the Turkish capital. Although the insurrectionary movement in the Epirus is being quelled, volunteers pour across the Greek frontier, and moderate men join in the movement with the hope either that the Bavarian Court with the Western Powers. Anarchy, ferocity, and plunder reign supreme in the south-western districts of the Ottoman Empire. The Prince of Montenegro has openly unfurled the standard of rebellion "against the Turks, those cursed enemies of our faith and laws," and, directed by the Russian agent at Cetinje, is about to march, at the head of 20,000 mountaineers or freebooters, across the frontier to incite the Christian population to rebellion. There is no doubt that Austrian intervention, with the consent of the Sultan, will not long be delayed, and that the armies of the young Emperor will, before long, occupy the Herzegovina in the north, and Albania in the south. Whatever other issues may come out of the war, it is plainly evident that the Porte will become a mere puppet in the hands of the European Powers.

There is no very decisive change in the position of neutral Powers, but events are surely gradually "drifting" the German Governments towards the Western Alliance. The treaty between Austria and Prussia has been ratified—the scruples of the latter having been apparently overcome. Its formal provisions are given elsewhere but of its secret articles nothing is publicly known, though it is surmised that they guarantee the integrity of the Russian Empire.—The position of the United States in respect to the coming war has attracted less attention than it deserves. Of course our Transatlantic cousins will maintain a strictly neutral attitude. According to a not very trustworthy report, the American Minister in London has concluded a treaty with the British Government, guaranteeing in exchange for American neutrality the perfect freedom of their commerce upon the high seas against the right of search or impressment. At all events the announcement of our Government that they will refrain from seizing enemy's property on board neutral ships, not contraband of war, and from issuing letters of marque to privateers, has been received with much approbation by the United States press. For the most part they acquiesce in the exceptions mentioned. Our Yankee brethren naturally anticipate great benefit from the war. One journal expects that the United States may ultimately be able to act as umpire—another discourses on the subject after the following fashion:—

"Thus we shall be enabled to contemplate the terrible *mélée* in Europe with comparative composure. Our commercial ships, in all articles not contraband of war, will be the common carriers of the belligerents. The impetus thus given to our Transatlantic carrying trade will impart a stirring activity to our shipyards, lumbermen, and all other branches of industry interested in commerce and navigation. The general effect will extend to all the industrial interests of the country. More than this, in the progress of the European convulsion poor old Spain may tumble to pieces, and be parcelled out among the victorious parties, leaving Cuba without opposition quietly to fall into our possession."

The Preston strike has terminated in its thirty-

sixth week—terminated, of course, in the surrender of the men. We will not say that we anticipated no other conclusion from the commencement;—we had rather hoped for, as we have repeatedly urged, a settlement by mutual concession. Now that the masters are again victorious, we would hope, though against hope, that they will mercifully, wisely, use their victory. For it is one that cannot often be repeated without the destruction of something more precious to England than even the industrial supremacy she enjoys by virtue of cheap labour.

Beside the religious anniversaries, whose salient features we have reproduced in our Ecclesiastical columns, and the deaths, within a few days of each other, of three eminent persons—the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Cockburn, and the poet Montgomery—some thoughts suggested by which we have expressed on the next page—there remains but one other domestic incident. That is, unhappily, of no novel character—even the magnitude of its disaster is not without recent parallel; but, on this very account, we feel the more obliged to make it the subject of emphatic remark. Eight or nine lives have been lost by the burning of a White-chapel lodging-house. In a building of three stories and only eight rooms—two of which seem to have been used for culinary purposes—from thirty to forty persons habitually slept, beside the family of the landlord. On the night of Friday last, eight or nine Germans occupied back rooms on the upper floors—and everyone perished where he lay! or was buried in the falling ruins. The landlord's family, and an English lodger, escaped from the front rooms by the aid of a fireman's ladder. Blame is attributed to the parish authorities and to the firemen, that for more than twelve hours no attempt was made to disinter the missing bodies; but without discouraging investigation on that head, we would rather fix attention on the often demonstrated necessity for providing every dwelling-house, in front and rear, with ready means of escape from fire. Contrivances to that end are so simple, that even the exertion of authority should not be spared for their adoption.

From abroad, too, the only event not incident to the war, is one of the disasters of peace. Forty-eight of the passengers of the *Ercolano* steamer, running from Genoa to Marseilles, perished on the night of the 24th, between Antibes and Nice; a larger steamer running into the stern of the *Ercolano*, which almost immediately went down. Among those who perished was Mr. Halsey, M.P. for Hertfordshire; and one of the few who escaped is Sir Robert Peel. Another of the survivors, a French gentleman, distinctly asserts that by the most culpable negligence only was the calamity incurred; himself seeing the danger in time for its being averted. A very similar accident occurred nearly at the same spot less than two years ago—and the Whitechapel lodging-house was twice on fire before it was destroyed. How we fight against grim Death when he is upon us—how perversely solerte we are in inviting his approach!

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE re-assembling of the House of Commons on Thursday gave no promise of excitement during the remainder of the Session. Almost the only topic which commands attention is the war, and the manner in which it is being conducted; and even this is discussed with far less interest in Parliament than in the clubs. Ministers, therefore, are secure in office because nobody is desirous of stepping into their responsibility. Individual criticism is all that they have to dread. An organised opposition there is none. If Lord John cannot always count upon the obedience of his followers, Mr. Disraeli, from the self-same cause, is unable to profit by it. Below the gangway on both sides of the House there is more independence than either of the leaders can subdue—and it curiously happens that when the rebels on one side go into the lobby against the noble member for the City, those on the other divide against the member for Buckinghamshire. On ecclesiastical and semi-ecclesiastical questions, this is especially the case—and it may chance to an out-and-out Dissenter like ourselves, to find himself, in a single night, voting both with and against every other member in the House.

The Oxford University Bill was the first business put forward by the Government, on the termination of the Easter Holidays. In an article which appeared in the *Nonconformist* of last week, Mr. Heywood's proposal to send the bill to Select Committee was commented upon and vindicated. The hon. member for North Lancashire stood his ground most manfully. The more honour is due to him, inasmuch as it was abundantly manifest that his motion was excessively annoying to the Government. Of course, they professed to deplore it chiefly for the sake of Dissenters, whom they represented as pursuing a suicidal policy. Mr. Heywood, however, good-natured as he is, refused to swerve an inch. Not Mr. Newdegate's support, nor Mr. Gladstone's appeals, nor Lord John's petulance, nor Disraeli's proffered adhesion, nor the anxiety

NONCONFORMIST



NEWSPAPER

of the whippers-in, nor the whispers of faint-hearted friends, could prevail upon him to back out of an honourable understanding previously arrived at—and, although in moving his amendment he said little of Dissenters, it was known from the first that the course he was taking aimed chiefly at securing a more respectful consideration for their claims, or placing the ministerial bill itself in jeopardy. The discussion, therefore, proceeded some time on merely nominal issues; but when it had reached midway, its real purport blazed out, and it became apparent that five millions of people could not be quietly ignored to suit the convenience of the Cabinet, or to indulge the intolerant spirit of the Episcopal bench.

The debate itself was far more animated, and drew and kept together a fuller House, than the University question in any of its aspects has hitherto done. Mr. Horsman's speech, in which he demonstrated that in all respects in which an University should stand pre-eminent—in classical learning, in modern science, in sound divinity—Oxford had failed, was distinguished by great ability, and was listened to by deep interest. Disraeli was comparatively dull, but exhibited considerable power, and towards the conclusion of his speech, waxed into eloquence. It was Mr. Hadfield, however, who gave the debate its true direction when he asked, "What is this bill to us, or why should he wish to pass into law a measure from all the benefits of which we are unjustly excluded?" As this question hit the nail right on the head, and drove it home, Lord John started up to vent his displeasure on the unreasonable member's "illiberality," and charged him with being unable to rejoice in advantages in which he did not happen to share. The charge, however, was repelled, and Lord John was taxed with exalting the intolerance of the Bishops into an estate of the realm. Mr. Bright, too, commented upon the conduct of the Government with uncompromising severity—and, for once, we hoped, Dissenters would unitedly maintain a position of dignity. We were not surprised that Mr. Vernon Smith should vehemently protest against forestalling the Dissenters' claims by so inconvenient an amendment as Mr. Heywood's—and, we may add, that emphatic as he was, the House paid no great attention to his speech. But when Mr. W. J. Fox got up to second that protest, and to cover the retreat of as many as began to fear lest Ministers might be defeated, we were both surprised and grieved, convinced as we were that the moral advantage which had been gained, was thus (unconsciously, of course) to a great degree thrown away. The division showed a majority of nearly two to one against Mr. Heywood, and the announcement of it was received with jeers.

And yet we greatly mistake if the advanced and somewhat menacing position then taken up by a part of the Dissenting and Liberal members has not already operated to recall Government to their senses. The tone of discussion in Committee on Monday was far less rigid and unaccommodating than it had been—and a defeat of the Ministry on the clause which constitutes the new Hebdomadal Council, was accepted with becoming deference. We hear, too, that when the clause insisting on the opening of the University to all classes of her Majesty's subjects without distinction of religious creed is brought forward, it will receive the general support of the Liberal side of the House, and bids fair to be carried by a decided majority. No doubt, the Lords will reject it; but it will be much to have succeeded, in spite of the original opposition of the Government, in the House of Commons. That success, if it should be achieved, will be ascribable in no slight degree to the determination which has been exhibited by Dissenters not to allow themselves to be coolly set at naught with impunity—and in part also, it will be due to the readiness with which the call of the Liberation of Religion Society to petition, has been responded to by the country. But we wander. The whole of Monday evening was occupied in getting through six clauses of the bill. Three divisions were taken—one to postpone the nomination of the Commissioners, which was lost—one to alter the constituency by which the Hebdomadal Board is to be elected, which was carried against Ministers—and one to omit the words which rendered it compulsory that the seventh professor on the Board should be a Professor of Theology, which, having been conceded by Government, was resisted by the Opposition, but carried by a triumphant majority. The alterations made in the bill thus far, are unfriendly to the predominance of the clerical element at Oxford.

Last evening there was "no House."

THE BALTIC.

MINISTERS and ministerial apologists, fresh from the self-damaging work of pouring contempt on newspaper commissioners to the seat of war, will gladly exempt from their disparagement the author of an article in the May number of *Fraser's Magazine*, on the navigation and defences of the Baltic Sea. The writer professes to possess the

exact and ample knowledge of those parts only to be attained by prolonged acquaintance. He does not conceal that disrespect for "special correspondents" which such qualifications as his own are likely to inspire, and to unjustly exaggerate. And he appears to intend arresting impatient anticipation of dashing successes even by Napier and a fleet of unparalleled force. Our readers will be glad to be put in possession of facts reported on so good authority, and relating to so great a question.

As the Baltic fleet has already reached the mouth of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, we need not follow the writer through his interesting description of the entrance to the sea of which these are the northern and eastern arms. At the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, and nearly opposite to Stockholm, is the island of Åland (pronounced as Oland), wrested from Sweden in 1808-9. On the eastern point of this island the Czar has caused to be erected barracks, and some tremendous fortifications. A roadstead not 250 yards wide is commanded by a battery of 120 guns; and a chain of fortresses connects with this citadel all the heights from which it might be approached. But Åland, though a strong fortress, is nothing more. It cannot prevent a hostile fleet turning to the east, and to the north there is nothing worth going after. As it is neither a commercial nor military depot, it is not itself worth taking. It would be useful to Russia if she were making war on Sweden, but can be of such little utility to the allies that they will probably not go out of their way to capture it. Besides, it must fall into their hands sooner or later, as masters of the surrounding waters. Its reported evacuation by the Russians would, therefore, be no less prudential than the abandonment of the untenable posts on the Circassian shore of the Black Sea.

Somewhat similar in relative position to Cronstadt is the Gulf of Riga, at the head of which stands the city of that name. The Gulf can be entered unopposed; but the mouth of the river on which Riga stands is defended by the fort of Dunamunde, and Riga itself is a "fortified city of the first class, with a citadel and *l'île-du-pont*, and an arsenal for small arms." The authorities have been busy lately in increasing the difficulties of the approach, but it does not seem impassable, and the garrison is reported to be very disproportionate. As at the date of the latest accounts a portion of the fleet was watching the breaking-up of the ice in the Gulf, we may expect soon to hear that Riga has shared the alleged fate of Odessa.

The next place of importance, and in the direct road to St. Petersburg, is Revel; a little before we come to which, on the opposite shore, is Hango Head, where the almost solitary encounter between English and Russian vessels took place in 1810, rather to the triumph than the satisfaction of the former. Revel is protected by three batteries, mounting in all 180 guns; but as they are built out in deep water, and are therefore exposed to the fire of first-class ships at anchor, these fortifications would soon crumble under Napier's fire. In the harbour there should be found one division of the Russian Baltic fleet; but the writer in *Fraser* informs us it was carried over to Helsingfors, on the other side of the Gulf, before the ice set in. There it is protected by Sweaborg, the reputed Gibraltar of the North.

Judging from the brief but graphic description before us, the title has not been given either in terror or arrogance. Sweaborg resembles Gibraltar in its extraordinary combination of natural and artificial elements of strength. It stands at the entrance of the Bay of Helsingfors, upon no less than eight small islands. So narrow and shallow are the channels between the neighbouring islets, or so effectually have they been closed, that only by one passage can large vessels enter the bay. If these ships be hostile, they must first silence the fire of batteries, at the very sight of which "one stands aghast"—batteries rising on both sides, and not more than 200 yards asunder—batteries scooped out of the rock, and therefore not to be escaladed—batteries mounting an immense number of guns, chiefly of the largest calibre—and, lastly, batteries supported by others, on their flank and in the rear, commanding the passage, the harbour, and the town, from a variety of points. As every part of the works is complete in itself—capable of separate defence, though capable of affording assistance—it must be taken in detail. As the vaults are bomb-proof, the chance of explosion from a well-directed shell is of the smallest; and the operations of a cannonading fleet might be materially impeded by the use of red-hot shot, with which the besieged can supply themselves. Sweaborg has, it is true, like Gibraltar, already changed hands. It was taken from the Swedes in 1808; but not until the Russian commander, after a fruitless bombardment of twelve days, found other means to induce its capitulation. A land army of some thirty thousand men, co-operating against the town with the splendid naval armament now drawing near the fortress, would, doubtless, prove its vulnerability. In the absence of such provision, we must suppose that the Admirals either

feel competent to its subjugation, or are content to lock up in idleness the fleet of thirteen ships and steamers now anchored there.

It is forty miles across from Revel to Sweaborg, and two hundred and twenty miles from those ports to Cronstadt. Midway, the Gulf expands to a width of about eighty miles, but contracts again to a channel of not more than eight miles broad. In this channel lies the island of Kottline, on which Cronstadt is built. The shape of Kottline resembles that of a bullock's tongue—an irregular acute triangle. It is about seven miles in length, and, on its broad, eastern end, the town and docks of Cronstadt stand. Of the two channels, north and south, leading to St. Petersburg, the former has been blocked up by a double and triple row of piles, masses of granite, and other obstructions, rendering it impassable to all but very small craft. The other channel is guarded, where the depth of water is only five and seven fathoms, and the breadth 1,600 yards, by Forts Alexander and Risback. The former mounts 60, the latter 116 guns—nearly all of the heaviest sort, and in casemates. With Fort Alexander, on the left, is connected Fort Peter—which has three towers or bastions,—the first commanding the island, the others the channel; and mounting in all seventy-six guns. On the other side is Cronslott—a pentagonal mole or causeway, supported on piles, and built of wood, but forming a battery of forty guns to the sea, besides some sixty more on its curtain and bastions. Of all these, perhaps only Forts Alexander and Risback are very formidable—but we have yet to come to the real defence of the position: a passage of only 250 yards wide, where there is a constant danger of getting aground. A mole, surmounted by a rampart and several bastions, and mounting seventy guns, besides mortars, flanks the harbour. This, too, could be dared by a ship that had succeeded in passing the previous impediments. But she has also, and at the same time, to confront Fort Menschikoff,—an oblong bastion, built of cubes of granite, projecting from the mole head, and pierced with four tiers of great guns; besides loop-holes for musketry. Even on this frowning mass of stone, with its many mouths of iron, the broadside of the "*Duke*" or the "*Agamemnon*" would produce sensible effect;—but while the floating battery is being worked up the channel, and using only her bridle guns, she is exposed to the direct fire of this Fort Menschikoff, and the gunners on the mole,—to which might be added, the broadsides of two or three hulks moored below.

We have not yet exhausted the writer's description of Cronstadt; but we have set down all its material features, and might only confuse what we desire to render clear, by attempting more. Let the patriotic reader comfort himself with the assurance that, when these are overcome, there remain no more formidable obstructions in the way to the very capital of Russia; that there already uneasiness, if not alarm, is visible; and that the value of these elaborate defences is considerably lessened by the inability of Russian gunners to hit more than twelve times out of ninety-eight. On this latter point, the writer to whom we are indebted for these interesting particulars, promises us further information—and we may also, ere long, learn from the report of actual experiment, the solidity of Russian walls and the precision of Russian marksmen.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO "THE GREAT MAJORITY."

WE forget just now who it is that speaks of the dead as "going over to the great majority"—but there is certainly truth and beauty in the speech. Undoubted and cheering as is the gain of Life upon Death in the great battle they are incessantly waging—the number of the human dwellers upon the earth's surface steadily and largely increasing from age to age; every generation being more numerous than its predecessor, and certain to be surpassed by that which follows it—yet is there a hopeless preponderance of numbers below the soil, over which the waters of life are ever spreading. We cannot reckon up the population of the grave, to put over against the eight hundred millions or so that are tending only thither. And, however long the world may last—however rapidly man may multiply—how overwhelming at that dread day, when even the battle-field and the sea shall give up their dead, will be the majority coming forth from the realms of darkness that is not eternal, over the myriads arrested by the sudden pause of Time.

With what varied feelings—yet always with a feeling of reverent regret—do we note the passing over to this great majority of men who were conspicuous among the living; so tall, or strong, or beautiful among their fellows, that we can well imagine Hades moved at their coming. There is almost a regular gradation of emotion at the names of Anglesey, Cockburn, and Montgomery, as having thus deserted us. All old men, and hard-worked men, we can feel no surprise at their going—we should lose respect for them if we learned they were astonished at the summons to

go. Past the capacity of labour, or the world outgrown its need of such labour as they could render; they are regretted only for their own sakes—and yet, essential to the regret, is the belief that to them the loss is gain.

Of course, in a newspaper article, we must either be silent ament the dead, or judge of them alone by their service to their fellows. So judged, the scarred and mutilated soldier must have his meed of honour with the rest. The nation that deliberately and lavishly honoured Wellington, will not suffer his lieutenant to go unpraised. The Marquis of Anglesey was a first-rate dragoon officer—the Joachim Murat of the British service. That seems to be the sum of his praise; but, considering that other qualities than that of mere animal courage must go to make up this character, the praise is not insignificant. Lord Cockburn, on the other hand, was a first-rate advocate and judge—a man who won high distinction in a useful profession, and did faithful service to his country in one of her loftiest vocations. He was not called upon to shed his blood or lose his limbs in either capacity; but the courage that did not quail before the severe, continuous intellectual toil, nor yield in the moral trials, incident to such a career, might have been trained to stand in the cannon's mouth, or at the head of a cavalry charge. Perhaps his great advantage over Anglesey is, that we are able to realise him as the companion of the great, the object of warm affection, and the dispenser of much private happiness; a Scottish Telford, minus the superforensic genius which produced "Ion."

Very different from that of either is the renown of James Montgomery—yet not so essentially different his nature. In him, too, were courage and energy the substrata of character—though to many he was known only as the sweet singer. Native qualities are best seen in youth: it is but the form they have taken from circumstances that we can observe in manhood. About the time that Anglesey was serving with the army in Flanders, and Cockburn studying law in Edinburgh, young Montgomery was plodding up to London with three-and-six-pence in his pocket, seeking a publisher for his poems, and finding only employment as a shopman, or learning to print and edit the *Sheffield Iris*—for which, in due time, he was to suffer, twice, fine and imprisonment. In prison he proved, as others had done before, and have done since, that the cunning of the lyric and the epic poet lay in his fingers; that he could hymn the righteous cause of the hour, the perennial emotions of the religious heart, or the remotest times and regions to which the wing of fancy can bear our thoughts. For forty years he laboured thus, journalist and poet. For the last five-and-twenty, he has been enabled to repose from all toils but those of gentle benevolence and local usefulness. Whatever may be the fate of his larger works, not a few of his smaller pieces will live in the memory of our posterity, as do those of George Herbert in our own; and often as the sacrifices of primitive Radicalism for the popular cause are recalled, the name of James Montgomery must be named—with many, more lustrous, but less pure—as worthy of gratitude and honour.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA.

The first step in the establishment of a universal Ocean Penny Postage has just been taken by the United States Government. The President signed, on the 26th of March, an "order" of which the following is a paragraph:—

"It is hereby ordered, that hereafter the single rate on all letters for Australia, or other foreign country, to which the ocean transportation thereof may be obtained at not exceeding two cents a letter; be and the same is hereby fixed at the uniform rate of five cents, except where, over 3,000 miles, the lowest United States inland rate is six cents, when the whole rate, inland and sea, shall be eight cents, in both cases to be prepaid."

Thus the whole principle involved in the establishment of an Ocean Penny Postage is to be applied immediately in a direction embracing almost the largest distance on the globe. Nor is this principle or precedent to remain inoperative in reference to other ocean routes. For the order directs at the outset, that the same low rate of five cents—or 1½d. for the United States inland service; and 1d. for the ocean transit—shall be adopted in reference to any "other foreign country, to which the transportation thereof may be obtained at not exceeding two cents a letter."

Now there are not only sailing-ships, but powerful screw-steamers, plying between the United States and Great Britain. And these Steam-ship Companies are ready and offering to convey all the letters that cross the Atlantic for one penny per half ounce. The agent of one of these companies has proposed to do this repeatedly. Then why may we not have, without delay, a universal *Ocean Penny Postage*?

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Odesa has been bombarded by the allied squadron, but the particulars on the subject are at present fragmentary and contradictory. On the 8th inst., the *Furious*, war-steamer, ordered to Odesa, with a flag of truce, to bring away the British Consul, sent a boat on shore with a flag of truce. The officer in charge was not permitted to land. On returning to his ship, the Russian batteries fired seven cannon shots at her, although her white flag was flying. The boat reached the ship in safety. A frigate came out; but, seeing the *Furious* was not inclined to run, went back. In a despatch of the 10th, the French Vice-Admiral Hamelin narrates the event, and, after stating that "we must borrow the precedent from a war of barbarians," concludes:—"Admiral Dundas and myself are going to deliberate on the severe measures that such a proceeding requires." It was officially stated in Vienna, on Sunday, that the only practicable harbour of Odesa was attacked on the 23rd by nine steamers, when a battery of four guns was destroyed, and one Austrian and eight Russian ships were burnt. The city was bombarded with shells and rockets for ten (or as another account says, for two) hours. According to the Russian account, the bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city was destroyed. An attempt to land 1,800 men failed. Three steamers are said to be much damaged. According to a telegraphic despatch from Odesa of the 26th, received by a Greek firm, the combined squadron had left Odesa. The town of Odesa was founded by Catherine II. after she had extended her dominions, in 1792, to the banks of the Dniester, and in sixty years it has become the emporium of the trade of Southern Russia. Its population, exclusive of the garrison, exceeds 70,000, and the total amount of its export and import trade was valued in 1849 at about four millions-and-a-half sterling. The town is built on cliffs, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, and form a sort of amphitheatre round the bay. It is fortified according to the modern principles of defence, and the citadel, on the east side of the town, commands the port. The port itself is formed of two large moles, one of which is defended by a parapet, with embrasures for cannon. The anchorage in the bay is good, and the water so deep that vessels of the first class may lie within reach of the shore.

AN ENGLISH STEAMER CHASED IN THE BLACK SEA.

A gallant adventure, of which Captain Tatham, of the *Fury*, six, is the hero, is recorded. Creeping up to Sebastopol, on the 11th April, he spied two merchant vessels departing; boarded and captured one, and took her in tow. Two brigs, followed by two frigates, forty-eight guns, instantly sailed out of the harbour, in chase, and a steamer began to get up steam. The frigates rapidly nearing, the *Fury* cast off her prize, started some tons of water, and flew to windward. As the frigates neared, the *Fury* fired at the foremost; and it was seen that the shot fell a little short of the bows. The Russian fired four guns, and hoisted three ensigns one after the other; the *Fury* replying to the defiance with shell. Finally, as the steamer was coming up, the *Fury* steamed away with her prisoners.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The important news from the seat of war is the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia by the Russians, ordered by Prince Paskiewitch, and officially announced at Vienna by Baron Meyendorff. The *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated from Belgrade the 29th, which states that on the 24th the Russians were evacuating, in all haste, the hospitals and magazines which they had at Krajova. General Liprandi and his corps were expected in that place on the following day, and were to leave it on the 27th. The Turks of Kalafat had already occupied Muglavit, Gunia, Pojana, and Pulesti, and it was expected that the Turks would be at Krajova on the 28th or 29th. Some days prior to the retirement of the Russians there had been continual encounters, which issued in favour of the Turks. It was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rustchuk, Nicopolis, and Rassoia in a few days. The right wing of the Russian army will probably rest on the river Aluta, with its head-quarters at Bucharest, and the main interest of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and especially between Rustchuk and Silistria. There is reason to believe that the bombardment of this latter place was confined to the fire of some heavy guns placed by the Russians on the opposite bank of the Danube; but the river in that place is 1,000 yards wide, and Silistria itself lies about 600 yards from the right bank, so that this fire must have been directed against the place at a range of nearly a mile, and no very important results could be expected. The Russians are expected to attack on the 1st of May, with 30,000 men, who will cross the river under cover of seventeen heavy batteries. The passage of the river at Oltenitza is expected at the same time. Sixteen thousand Turks have gone down the stream from Kalafat towards Rahova.

We hear little of what is going on in the Dobrukscha. There have been reports of the Russians having passed Trajan's Wall, and of severe fighting there. It is confidently affirmed that a Russian detachment was completely defeated at Czernavoda, on the 20th; but reinforcements were seen advancing, and the Turks retreated. Omar Pasha was at Shumla, busily occupied in strengthening the defences. It was expected that he would be able to maintain himself till the arrival of the allied army. General Chruleff's and General Luders' corps have effected a junction above Rassoia; the vanguard of the latter was, on the 17th, at Kusgun, near Silistria.

It is understood to be the intention of the English and French Governments to commence operations very speedily on the lower Danube or the coast. The for-

cesses near the Sulina mouth, in the Dobrukscha, and near it, viz., Galatz, Reni, Ismail, Matschin, Isaktscha, and Tultsha, are all being fortified on a grand scale. The English and French fleets so effectually blockade the coast from Odesa to Varna, that the Russian troops have had the supplies they depended on from the sea entirely cut off; supplies have now with extreme difficulty to be obtained from Bessarabia.

The *Times* correspondent at Shumla gives a very bad account of the Turkish officers, and describes Omar Pasha as in himself Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Engineer-in-Chief, and Commissary-General. He states, that after the passage of the Danube there were several severe affairs, in all of which the Turks have been defeated, with the loss of some heavy guns that were in position. Some Turkish officers behaved ill, particularly a colonel, who was the first to show his men the way to the rear. Omar Pasha has orders from Stamboul to drive the Russians across the Dobrukscha. He could just as easily drive them out of the Principalities, without the assistance of either the English or French armies. There are 50,000 Russian troops at this moment in the Dobrukscha; and the Turkish inhabitants are leaving that part of the country as fast as they can, and are going to the south of the Balkan range. I regret to say there is every probability of the Bulgarians rising should the Russians advance. Omar Pasha has information relative to the rising which is giving him considerable uneasiness. You perhaps have not heard that Mustapha Pasha, who commanded in the Dobrukscha, was the first to show his back to the enemy. He thought only of his own safety, nothing for that of his troops; his conduct is a common topic of conversation. His men, however, behaved well.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

Accounts from Asia state that the snow is still very deep on the hills; and that, though in the middle of April, the weather is still very severe. This, coupled with the fearful scarcity of food, which has risen to five times its ordinary price, is causing great suffering. Of money, however, a supply had been received, 3,000,000 piastres having arrived by steamer for the use of the Pasha of Trebizond. Forty pieces of artillery, with tumbrils and ammunition, were at Trebizond, waiting for the roads to become passable. Only two mountain train guns were to be seen; which does not look as if offensive operations were seriously intended. The *Times* correspondent at Erzeroum writes as follows under date April 3:—

The little I have to report upon since my last is anything but cheering. Sickness, by the last accounts from Kars, has returned with increased fatality, notwithstanding the pains taken to lessen it by removing a portion of the men to the neighbouring villages, and by supplying them with warmer clothing and better provisions. Here, also, in Erzeroum, fifteen or sixteen are daily carried to their long home. A large body of the troops has refused to march hence to Kars, in consequence of the arrears of pay due to the men and the bad quality of the miserable shoes lately issued, being of such frail materials as to admit the water from the melting snow. These men have been for some days shut up in their barracks, or khans; it is said they amount to 4,000 but it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth, as every means is taken to conceal and hush the affair up. 600 men deserted some time since from the same cause, on their route from Kars to Ardahan. The time is past for striving to hide the real state of the Asiatic Turkish army from the fear of exposing its weakness, as has hitherto been done. I look upon it as an imperative duty of every British and French subject, official or otherwise, when the allied Powers are assisting Turkey in men and materials at so great an expense, to lay open the scandalous and infamous proceedings of the Pashas, Beys, and other high employés, who are themselves hourly and daily fattening on the resources of the State, while everything, as a consequence, is at a standstill or going to ruin.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO THE EAST.

The French forces at Gallipoli number 8,000 men; the English 5,000. No more regiments are to be encamped there, the place already being inconveniently crowded. The later arrivals have been landed at Constantinople—the Scutari barracks, an extensive and magnificent pile having been set apart for their accommodation, and the Turkish soldiers who occupied them sent elsewhere. This range of buildings, healthily situated on a slope overlooking the Bosphorus, is capable of containing with ease 8,000 men. When the extensive passages and halls are utilized, no doubt 10,000 will be able to find accommodation. That number of men had reached Constantinople on the 20th inst. "Not only are the comforts of the private soldier provided for, but the notables who will accompany the expedition may expect a magnificent welcome. The Green Palace at Kuratscheschme, on the Bosphorus, has been set apart for the reception of the more distinguished officers." On the arrival of the *Himalaya* at Gallipoli, Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown ordered it to return to Constantinople and disembark the troops at Scutari. This splendid vessel made the passage from Malta in sixty-two hours. The following was her freight:—Of the 33rd Regiment, 839 men present under arms; of the 41st Regiment, 799 under arms; of the crew, about 140—in a word, she bore within her iron ribs—men, women, and officers—a burden of more than 2,100 souls. According to the last advices, winter still prevailed in Turkey—the land, as far as could be seen, was glittering with white. The *Himalaya* returned to Constantinople through a drifting sleet of snow.

The *Times* correspondent continues to describe the defective arrangements made for the reception of the expeditionary force at Gallipoli—especially in the commissariat department. "Early and late I meet them toiling amid a set of apathetic Turks and stupid arab drivers, trying in vain to make bargains and give orders in the language of signs, or 'aided' by interpreters who understand neither the language of the contractor nor contractee. And then the officers of a newly-arrived regiment rush on shore, demand bullock-carts for the luggage, guides, interpreters, rations, &c., till the unfortunate commissary is quite

bewildered. Water is very scarce at Gallipoli; what little there is is brackish. "The men suffer exceedingly from cold. Some of them, officers as well as privates, have no beds to lie on. None of the soldiers have more than their single regulation blanket. They therefore reverse the order of things, and "dress to go to bed," putting on all their spare clothes and warm clothing before they try to sleep. All articles of luxury are here impossible; those of necessity are scarce and dear." The same writer describes Sir George Brown as a rigid disciplinarian:—

His hatred of hair is almost a mania. "Where there is much hair there is dirt, and where there is dirt there will be disease." That is an axiom on which is founded a vigorous war against all capillary adornments, and in vain engineers, exposed to all weathers, and staff-officers, exhibit sore and bleeding lips; they must shave, no matter what the result is. The stocks, too, are to be kept up, stiff as ever. On the march of the Rifles to their camp at least one man fell out of the ranks senseless; immediate recovery was effected by the simple process of opening the stock! By the new orders more stringent regulations are to be enforced about baggage, &c. But the order which has given the greatest dissatisfaction is that which provides that each officer "must carry his own tent." They are warned to provide mules for that purpose, and to carry their baggage, but mules are not to be had at any price. For hard fighting, close shaving, tight stockings, and light marching, commend me to Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown.

The completeness of the French commissariat arrangements is contrasted with the British. The French have a perfect baggage-train, and carry off all their stores and baggage to their camps the moment they land.

Independent of previous arrangements, there is no disguising the fact that the French get on much better than we do. Why? Because they "bully" the natives, where we try to carry our point by "soft swader." Thus, General Canrobert treats them very much "à la Kabyle," and is respected accordingly. The French *Commandant de Place* has fixed up a tariff of all articles which the men are likely to want, on the walls of the town, and regulates the exchanges like a local Rothschild. . . . But the French have established a *restaurant* for their officers, and at the "Auberge de l'Armée Expéditionnaire," close to General Bosquet's quarters, one can get a dinner which, after the black bread and eggs of the domestic hearth, appears worthy of Philippe.

The Governor of Gallipoli, a quiet old Turk, is dead, fairly worried to death by the French auxiliaries. The exact and organising intellect of the Gallic race has already made a revolution in the place. Before the troops had been there three days they had named the streets, numbered the houses, and established a police. The quiet routine of the good Bey's life was broken through; he was incessantly assailed by generals and colonels, and was held responsible for all that was done or left undone within his jurisdiction. He took to his bed, and has not survived to see the changes which threaten his native country.

Three Zouaves soldiers have been shot at Gallipoli for insulting Mussulman women.

The troops at Gallipoli are being employed in works for the defence of the Dardanelles and Chersonesus at Bulair (Plajer) about eight miles above the town. Intrenchments and strong earthworks of a formidable nature will be cast up across this neck of land, so as to secure the Dardanelles completely against any coup de main or any assault, except the successful advance of a regular army, with trains of artillery, &c. In the centre of these lines, within a short distance from the village of Bulair, it is intended to erect a strong pentagonal fortification to crown the works, and cover the flanks towards the sea. It is thought that a few simple works would enable 10,000 men to keep the place against much greater numbers, and place the combined fleets and armies out of all danger in case of a reverse.

Constantinople as well as Gallipoli is beginning to feel the consequences of a large addition to its population. Grain, provisions, and carriage are more than doubled in price, and sometimes not procurable. This state of things exists with 40,000 men; what will be the case when the number will be doubled? The 93rd Highlanders, which arrived on the 11th, were, it is said, regarded by the Turks with wonder and admiration:—

The Osmanli is, I believe, a little scandalized at their personal appearance, for the garb of old Gaul is not consonant with the notions of Oriental dignity. On the arrival of the 93rd at Gallipoli, while they were yet on the noble steamer which brought them, a smaller vessel came alongside. On the deck was a Pasha or other Turkish dignitary, with the ladies of his household. The Highlanders, eager to salute their Eastern allies, mounted the paddle-box of their steamer, and from their exalted position cheered the ladies below them in the smaller craft. The horror of the Pasha may be imagined, and the auguries he drew as to the habits and manners of the Franks.

Coals are selling at 65s. a ton at Constantinople. The coalpits of Heraclea have been much spoken of; they are situate about midway between the Bosphorus and Sinope, and are capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply if worked with due enterprise and a proper application of capital. They now produce about 35,000 tons annually. From inquiries instituted by our naval authorities at Constantinople, it appears that the mines are very prolific, and that their production may be increased to 500 tons daily. An application has been made on behalf of the English and French Governments for a monthly supply of this coal to the Anglo-French fleet.

THE BALTIC.

Nineteen ships of the British fleet anchored on the 21st April before Stockholm. Admiral Sir Charles Napier arrived on the 24th at Stockholm, and on the 25th, had an audience of King Oscar. He left the town on the same day. He was very warmly received by the population, who are much more favourable to the English than the Danes. Though the fleet was fifty miles off, a special excursion steamer was sent out, and the visitors were permitted to go on board the

Duke of Wellington, and, to their great delight, saw Sir Charles Napier pacing up and down the quarter-deck, apparently in deep thought. The number of prizes taken is about eighteen. The fleet of twenty-five sail is said to be placed between Sandoon and Daguerst, so as totally to command the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. Within this line cruisers were stationed close up to Revel.

The small-pox had broken out on board the *James Watt*.

In a letter to the *Daily News* from Copenhagen, Mr. J. S. Trelawney says:—"It is said, that a ship cannot sail far in any direction without seeing an English pendant. The very sight of a blue ensign, even in a yacht—mistaken sometimes by foreign merchantmen for a tender to a man-of-war—produces great sensation in each strange sail which appears. To-day, the precipitation of some vessels to show their bunting, was quite ludicrous. A skipper, fearful of delay, actually held up his colours in his hands—his flag was Prussian. Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, are said to be on our side—the mass, I mean, of the inhabitants. Our fleets have really been received with acclamation. One hundred and thirty-seven Finland sailors, taken on board of Russian ships, have been released on parole. People speak in warm terms of the admiral commanding the fleet, and praise the salutary discipline exercised therein. It is thought there will be no dangerous rashness, but that, after due deliberation, Sir Charles will strike home, and in a mode not expected. We hear that the first batteries in approaching Cronstadt cannot be approached more closely than half a mile. If our large ships could get within 200 yards, it is said no known masonry could stand their shock."

The following is an extract from a letter from one of her Majesty's ships in Admiral Plumridge's squadron, Baltic fleet, dated April 18th:—"We were up among the ice, and took a look in at Revel, Riga, and Port Baltic, where we saw a number of men-of-war lying, but we can't get at them yet, for the harbours are still all frozen up. When the ice gives way, we are in hopes of having a go-in. It is awfully cold up here; you have no notion of it; the decks are often covered with ice, and the ropes look as if they were cased in glass. One morning, about ten days since, we saw a large vessel some eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colours. As we rapidly came up with her, she took in sail, until she was under reefed topsails (fighting trim), so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, 'Hands bring ship into action.' For about three minutes everything was bustle apparently, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes after the pipe every gun was double shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match lines in their hands, waiting for the word to fire, and just as we got within good distance the blackguard ran up American colours, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we could clear for action. If our tars did not bless him the wrong side of Heaven don't believe me!"

Advices from Helsingfors, dated the 13th inst., state the navigation has opened this year unusually early, although the inner bays and ports are closed by the ice.

The Russian or Finnish schooner, *Libertas*, Captain Raas, that our cruisers had taken, has since then slipped through their fingers. The Russian master managed to make the prize-crew drunk, and carried them into Carlskrona.

M. MANTEUFFEL ON PRUSSIAN POLICY.

M. Manteuffel has made a verbal communication to the Committee of the Upper Prussian Chamber appointed to consider the loan proposal. Reviewing the history of the Eastern question in a purely diplomatic fashion, and taking no account of the warlike measures of the Western Powers, the Prussian Minister describes the attitude of his Government as one of moderation and mediation throughout, sometimes earning the thanks, sometimes the dissatisfaction, of both parties. To preserve German interests, "collaterally with its exertions in favour of peace," a union with Austria has been devised, and it is hoped that all the German federal states will adhere to this union. Prussia, notwithstanding all that they may have been supposed by the English press, has not separated from the Western Powers. "The Prussian Government will show itself devoted to hopes of peace up to the last moment. So long as a glimmer of hope remains, she will continue her efforts to obtain that object; and, when the decisive moment arrives, she will be armed and ready to draw the sword." In replying to demands for explanations, M. Manteuffel said that Prussia and Austria aimed at moderating exertions pushed too far—at exerting an influence over the Western Powers; but Prussia was resolved not to act as umpire. Prussia could not listen to the anterior demands of Austria to bind herself to strict neutrality, without abandoning her position as a great power. Besides, neutrality might have afforded to other powers a pretext for assuming a hostile attitude. Graf Blankensee, a member of the extreme Right, moved an address to the King, recommending him to join issue more intimately with the Western Powers, but unfortunately it could not be brought to a division from the rules of the House requiring notice and reference to a committee, which had not been complied with. Dr. Stahl, also a Liberal member, declared himself devoid of all sympathies for Russian politics, language, civilization, &c., and at the same time accustomed to look on England as the radiating centre of political and national development; in the case in question, however, he was unable to give England his suffrage at the expense of Russia, since the former was combating against Christianity and in defence of the heathen. In reply to this effusion, the Minister-President stated, that as he had refrained in the Second

Chamber from going into the rights and the wrongs of the Oriental question, so he should now. He could assure the House, that His Majesty's Government would not consult the compass of the newspaper world, and would not be untrue to Prussia's real interests for the sake of a grasp of the hand from the *Times*. They would keep their eyes fixed on the general state of things, and the wisdom of His Majesty the King would fix the moment in which Prussia should take active part in the struggle.

The Committee, satisfied with these explanations, and having full confidence in the Government, recommended the House to grant the loan. It is expected that the Second Chamber will be prorogued and the First dissolved this week. In place of the latter, there is to be a new Prussian peerage, and an hereditary Upper Chamber.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

The *Hanoverian Journal*, the official organ of the Government, states that the stipulations of the Prusso-Austrian treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, are contained in the following three main points:

1. Austria and Prussia mutually guarantee to each other the preservation of their present extent of territory, both within and without the German Confederation, so that any violation of the territory of the one shall be looked on as equivalent to an invasion of the other.

2. Austria and Prussia bind themselves mutually to aid and assist each other, if necessary, even aggressively, as soon as either of them considers German interests to be endangered, and the other coincides in that view. Definite conjectures, in which this aid and assistance must be afforded, are provided for in a separate memorandum, forming, however, an integral part of the convention. To give full weight to this treaty suitable military measures shall be taken at stated intervals. The period, the extent, and the nature of these military measures are reserved for special arrangements.

3. All the members of the German Confederation are invited to join in this alliance for protecting the common interests of Germany, and to support it in conformity with the obligations imposed on them by the constitution of the Bund.

It is important to observe that this treaty has not yet been ratified, and that the cause of delay lies in the secret article which is to regulate its applicability to the state of things existing and expected in the East. Prussia has already obtained as a concession that her consent shall be necessary to any military movement in support of which Austria may have to call for her aid under this treaty. On the other hand, it is provided that this consent shall be considered to have been given in certain predetermined cases. It is conjectured that there are some secret articles, relating probably to the preservation of the "integrity" of the Russian empire.

THE NEW VIENNA PROTOCOL.

The new protocol agreed to by the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia at Vienna, on the 9th of April, has been published. The document, after mentioning the necessity for a new declaration in consequence of the existence of war between the Western Powers and Russia, proceeds:—

In consequence, the undersigned have at this solemn moment declared that their Governments remain united in the double object of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, of which the fact of the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is and will remain one of the essential conditions; and of consolidating in an interest so much in conformity with the sentiments of the Sultan, and by every means compatible with his independence and sovereignty, the civil and religious rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire is and remains the *sine qua non* condition of every transaction having for its object the re-establishment of peace between the belligerent powers; and the Governments represented by the undersigned engage to endeavour in common to discover the guarantees most likely to attach the existence of that empire to the general equilibrium of Europe; as they also declare themselves ready to deliberate and to come to an understanding as to the employment of the means calculated to accomplish the object of their agreement.

Whatever event may arise in consequence of this agreement, founded solely upon the general interests of Europe, and of which the object can only be attained by the return of a firm and lasting peace; the Governments represented by the undersigned reciprocally engage not to enter into any definite arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, or with any other power, which would be at variance with the principles above enunciated, without previously deliberating thereon in common.

(Signed) BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.
BOURQUENEY.
WESTMORELAND.
ARNIM.

INFORMATION FROM RUSSIA.

The Emperor has issued an ukase directing that a naval force for the defence of the coast of Finland shall be organised before the 20th of May. All sailors on leave of absence have been required to return to duty forthwith. It is stated that trial was recently made of the guns of the *Revel*, and that the majority proved worthless. This intelligence, however, although said to have come direct from St. Petersburg, is extremely doubtful.

The Russian Government, to lessen the inconvenience of the blockade to the Russian people, has sacrificed revenue. It has reduced the customs duties on coffee, sugar, oil, and several other articles of import.

The *Lloyd* has advices of the 16th from St. Petersburg, according to which the illumination there in honour of the Russian victories in the Dobrukscha was a very miserable affair, although it was done to order.

The news of Prussia having signed the last protocol produced, it is said, great dejection in the mind of the Czar.

A laboratory on the island of Cronstadt, occupied in the manufacture of cartridges, has blown up, and deprived sixty human beings of their lives. It is said that 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded.

go. Past the capacity of labour, or the world outgrown its need of such labour as they could render, they are regretted only for their own sakes—and yet, essential to the regret, is the belief that to them the loss is gain.

Of course, in a newspaper article, we must either be silent about the dead, or judge of them alone by their service to their fellows. So judged, the scarred and mutilated soldier must have his meed of honour with the rest. The nation that deliberately and lavishly honoured Wellington, will not suffer his lieutenant to go unpraised. The Marquis of Anglesey was a first-rate dragoon officer—the Joachim Murat of the British service. That seems to be the sum of his praise; but, considering that other qualities than that of mere animal courage must go to make up this character, the praise is not insignificant. Lord Cockburn, on the other hand, was a first-rate advocate and judge, a man who won high distinction in a useful profession, and did faithful service to his country in one of her loftiest vocations. He was not called upon to shed his blood or lose his limbs in either capacity; but the courage that did not quail before the severe, continuous intellectual toil, nor yield in the moral trials, incident to such a career, might have been trained to stand in the cannon's mouth, or at the head of a cavalry charge. Perhaps his great advantage over Anglesey is, that we are able to realise him as the companion of the great, the object of warm affection, and the dispenser of much private happiness; a Scottish Telford, minus the super-forensic genius which produced "Ion."

Very different from that of either is the renown of James Montgomery—yet not so essentially different his nature. In him, too, were courage and energy the substrata of character—though to many he was known only as the sweet singer. Native qualities are best seen in youth: it is but the form they have taken from circumstances that we can observe in manhood. About the time that Anglesey was serving with the army in Flanders, and Cockburn studying law in Edinburgh, young Montgomery was plodding up to London with three-and-six-pence in his pocket, seeking a publisher for his poems, and finding only employment as a shopman, or learning to print and edit the *Sheffield Iris*—for which, in due time, he was to suffer, twice, fine and imprisonment. In prison he proved, as others had done before, and have done since, that the cunning of the lyric and the epic poet lay in his fingers; that he could hymn the righteous cause of the hour, the perennial emotions of the religious heart, or the remotest times and regions to which the wing of fancy can bear our thoughts. For forty years he laboured thus, journalist and poet. For the last five-and-twenty, he has been enabled to repose from all toils but those of gentle benevolence and local usefulness. Whatever may be the fate of his larger works, not a few of his smaller pieces will live in the memory of our posterity, as do those of George Herbert in our own; and often as the sacrifices of primitive Radicalism for the popular cause are recalled, the name of James Montgomery must be named—with many, more lustrous, but less pure—as worthy of gratitude and honour.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA.

The first step in the establishment of a universal Ocean Penny Postage has just been taken by the United States Government. The President signed, on the 26th of March, an "order" of which the following is a paragraph:—

"It is hereby ordered, that hereafter the single rate on all letters for Australia, or other foreign country, to which the ocean transportation thereof may be obtained at not exceeding two cents a letter, be and the same is hereby fixed at the uniform rate of five cents, except where, over 3,000 miles, the lowest United States inland rate is six cents, when the whole rate, inland and sea, shall be eight cents, in both cases to be prepaid."

Thus the whole principle involved in the establishment of an Ocean Penny Postage is to be applied immediately in a direction embracing almost the largest distance on the globe. Nor is this principle or precedent to remain inoperative in reference to other ocean routes. For the order directs at the outset, that the same low rate of five cents—or 1½d. for the United States inland service, and 1d. for the ocean transit—shall be adopted in reference to any "other foreign country, to which the transportation thereof may be obtained at not exceeding two cents a letter."

Now there are not only sailing-ships, but powerful screw-steamers, plying between the United States and Great Britain. And these Steam-ship Companies are ready and offering to convey all the letters that cross the Atlantic for one penny per half ounce. The agent of one of these companies has proposed to do this repeatedly. Then why may we not have, without delay, a universal Ocean Penny Postage?

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Odesa has been bombarded by the allied squadron, but the particulars on the subject are at present fragmentary and contradictory. On the 6th inst., the *Furious*, war-steamer, ordered to Odesa, with a flag of truce, to bring away the British Consul, sent a boat on shore with a flag of truce. The officer in charge was not permitted to land. On returning to his ship, the Russian batteries fired seven cannon shots at her, although her white flag was flying. The boat reached the ship in safety. A frigate came out; but, seeing the *Furious* was not inclined to run, went back. In a despatch of the 10th, the French Vice-Admiral Hamelin narrates the event, and, after stating that "we must borrow the precedent from a war of barbarians," concludes:—"Admiral Dundas and myself are going to deliberate on the severe measures that such a proceeding requires." It was officially stated in Vienna, on Sunday, that the only practicable harbour of Odesa was attacked on the 23rd by nine steamers, when a battery of four guns was destroyed, and one Austrian and eight Russian ships were burnt. The city was bombarded with shells and rockets for ten (or as another account says, for two) hours. According to the Russian account, the bombardment began from eighteen ships. A small part of the city was destroyed. An attempt to land 1,800 men failed. Three steamers are said to be much damaged. According to a telegraphic despatch from Odesa of the 26th, received by a Greek firm, the combined squadron had left Odesa. The town of Odesa was founded by Catherine II. after she had extended her dominions, in 1792, to the banks of the Dniester, and in sixty years it has become the emporium of the trade of Southern Russia. Its population, exclusive of the garrison, exceeds 70,000, and the total amount of its export and import trade was valued in 1849 at about four millions-and-a-half sterling. The town is built on cliffs, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, and form a sort of amphitheatre round the bay. It is fortified according to the modern principles of defence, and the citadel, on the east side of the town, commands the port. The port itself is formed of two large moles, one of which is defended by a parapet, with embrasures for cannon. The anchorage in the bay is good, and the water so deep that vessels of the first class may lie within reach of the shore.

AN ENGLISH STEAMER CHASED IN THE BLACK SEA.

A gallant adventure, of which Captain Tatham, of the *Fury*, six, is the hero, is recorded. Creeping up to Sebastopol, on the 11th April, he spied two merchant vessels departing; boarded and captured one, and took her in tow. Two brigs, followed by two frigates, forty-eight guns, instantly sailed out of the harbour, in chase, and a steamer began to get up steam. The frigates rapidly nearing, the *Fury* cast off her prize, started some tons of water, and flew to windward. As the frigates neared, the *Fury* fired at the foremost; and it was seen that the shot fell a little short of the bows. The Russian fired four guns, and hoisted three ensigns one after the other; the *Fury* replying to the defiance with shell. Finally, as the steamer was coming up, the *Fury* steamed away with her prisoners.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The important news from the seat of war is the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia by the Russians, ordered by Prince Paskiewitch, and officially announced at Vienna by Baron Meyendorff. The *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated from Belgrade the 29th, which states that on the 24th the Russians were evacuating, in all haste, the hospitals and magazines which they had at Krajova. General Liprandi and his corps were expected in that place on the following day, and were to leave it on the 27th. The Turks of Kalafat had already occupied Muglavit, Gunia, Pojana, and Pulesti, and it was expected that the Turks would be at Krajova on the 28th or 29th. Some days prior to the retirement of the Russians there had been continual encounters, which issued in favour of the Turks. It was fully expected that the Russians would undertake important operations against Rustchuk, Nicopolis, and Rassoia in a few days. The right wing of the Russian army will probably rest on the river Aluta, with its head-quarters at Bucharest, and the main interest of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and especially between Rustchuk and Silistria. There is reason to believe that the bombardment of this latter place was confined to the fire of some heavy guns placed by the Russians on the opposite bank of the Danube; but the river in that place is 1,000 yards wide, and Silistria itself lies about 600 yards from the right bank, so that this fire must have been directed against the place at a range of nearly a mile, and no very important results could be expected. The Russians are expected to attack on the 1st of May, with 30,000 men, who will cross the river under cover of seventeen heavy batteries. The passage of the river at Oltenitza is expected at the same time. Sixteen thousand Turks have gone down the stream from Kalafat towards Rahova.

We hear little of what is going on in the Dobrudscha. There have been reports of the Russians having passed Trajan's Wall, and of severe fighting there. It is confidently affirmed that a Russian detachment was completely defeated at Czernavoda, on the 20th; but reinforcements were seen advancing, and the Turks retreated. Omar Pasha was at Shumla, busily occupied in strengthening the defences. It was expected that he would be able to maintain himself till the arrival of the allied army. General Chruleff's and General Luders' corps have effected a junction above Rassoia; the vanguard of the latter was, on the 17th, at Kusgun, near Silistria.

It is understood to be the intention of the English and French Governments to commence operations very speedily on the lower Danube or the coast. The for-

tresses near the Sulina mouth, in the Dobrudscha, and near it, viz., Galatz, Reni, Ismail, Matschin, Isaktsha, and Tultsha, are all being fortified on a grand scale. The English and French fleets so effectually blockade the coast from Odesa to Varna, that the Russian troops have had the supplies they depended on from the sea entirely cut off; supplies have now with extreme difficulty to be obtained from Bessarabia.

The *Times* correspondent at Shumla gives a very bad account of the Turkish officers, and describes Omar Pasha as in himself Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Engineer-in-Chief, and Commissary-General. He states, that after the passage of the Danube there were several severe affairs, in all of which the Turks have been defeated, with the loss of some heavy guns that were in position. Some Turkish officers behaved ill, particularly a colonel, who was the first to show his men the way to the rear. Omar Pasha has orders from Stamboul to drive the Russians across the Dobrudscha. He could just as easily drive them out of the Principalities, without the assistance of either the English or French armies. There are 50,000 Russian troops at this moment in the Dobrudscha, and the Turkish inhabitants are leaving that part of the country as fast as they can, and are going to the south of the Balkan range. I regret to say there is every probability of the Bulgarians rising should the Russians advance. Omar Pasha has information relative to the rising which is giving him considerable uneasiness. You perhaps have not heard that Mustapha Pasha, who commanded in the Dobrudscha, was the first to show his back to the enemy. He thought only of his own safety, nothing for that of his troops; his conduct is a common topic of conversation. His men, however, behaved well.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

Accounts from Asia state that the snow is still very deep on the hills; and that, though in the middle of April, the weather is still very severe. This, coupled with the fearful scarcity of food, which has risen to five times its ordinary price, is causing great suffering. Of money, however, a supply had been received, 3,000,000 piastres having arrived by steamer for the use of the Pasha of Trebizond. Forty pieces of artillery, with tumbrils and ammunition, were at Trebizond, waiting for the roads to become passable. Only two mountain train guns were to be seen; which does not look as if offensive operations were seriously intended. The *Times* correspondent at Erzeroum writes as follows under date April 3:—

The little I have to report upon since my last is anything but cheering. Sickness, by the last accounts from Kars, has returned with increased fatality, notwithstanding the pains taken to lessen it by removing a portion of the men to the neighbouring villages, and by supplying them with warmer clothing and better provisions. Here, also, in Erzeroum, fifteen or sixteen are daily carried to their long home. A large body of the troops has refused to march hence to Kars, in consequence of the arrears of pay due to the men and the bad quality of the miserable shoes lately issued, being of such frail materials as to admit the water from the melting snow. These men have been for some days shut up in their barracks, or khans; it is said they amount to 4,000 but it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth, as every means is taken to conceal and hush the affair up. 600 men deserted some time since from the same cause, on their route from Kars to Ardahan. The time is past for striving to hide the real state of the Asiatic Turkish army from the fear of exposing its weakness, as has hitherto been done. I look upon it as an imperative duty of every British and French subject, official or otherwise, when the allied Powers are assisting Turkey in men and materials at so great an expense, to lay open the scandalous and infamous proceedings of the Pashas, Bays, and other high employés, who are themselves hourly and daily fattening on the resources of the State, while everything, as a consequence, is at a standstill or going to ruin.

THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO THE EAST.

The French forces at Gallipoli number 8,000 men; the English 5,000. No more regiments are to be encamped there, the place already being inconveniently crowded. The later arrivals have been landed at Constantinople—the Scutari barracks, an extensive and magnificent pile having been set apart for their accommodation, and the Turkish soldiers who occupied them sent elsewhere. This range of buildings, healthily situated on a slope overlooking the Bosphorus, is capable of containing with ease 8,000 men. When the extensive passages and halls are utilized, no doubt 10,000 will be able to find accommodation. That number of men had reached Constantinople on the 20th inst. "Not only are the comforts of the private soldier provided for, but the notables who will accompany the expedition may expect a magnificent welcome. The Green Palace at Kuratscheschme, on the Bosphorus, has been set apart for the reception of the more distinguished officers." On the arrival of the *Himalaya* at Gallipoli, Lieut.-General Sir G. Brown ordered it to return to Constantinople and disembark the troops at Scutari. This splendid vessel made the passage from Malta in sixty-two hours. The following was her freight:—Of the 33rd Regiment, 839 men present under arms; of the 41st Regiment, 799 under arms; of the crew, about 140—in a word, she bore within her iron ribs—men, women, and officers—a burden of more than 2,100 souls. According to the last advices, winter still prevailed in Turkey—the land, as far as could be seen, was glittering with white. The *Himalaya* returned to Constantinople through a drifting sleet of snow.

The *Times* correspondent continues to describe the defective arrangements made for the reception of the expeditionary force at Gallipoli—especially in the commissariat department. "Early and late I meet them toiling amid a set of apathetic Turks and stupid arab drivers, trying in vain to make bargains and give orders in the language of signs, or 'aided' by interpreters who understand neither the language of the contractor nor contractee. And then the officers of a newly-arrived regiment rush on shore, demand bullock-carts for the luggage, guides, interpreters, rations, &c., till the unfortunate commissary is quite

bewildered." Water is very scarce at Gallipoli; what little there is is brackish. "The men suffer exceedingly from cold. Some of them, officers as well as privates, have no beds to lie on. None of the soldiers have more than their single regulation blanket. They therefore reverse the order of things, and "dress to go to bed," putting on all their spare clothes and warm clothing before they try to sleep. All articles of luxury are here impossible; those of necessity are scarce and dear." The same writer describes Sir George Brown as a rigid disciplinarian:—

His hatred of hair is almost a mania. "Where there is much hair there is dirt, and where there is dirt there will be disease." That is an axiom on which is founded a vigorous war against all capillary adornments, and in vain engineers, exposed to all weathers, and staff-officers, exhibit sore and bleeding lips; they must shave, no matter what the result is. The stocks, too, are to be kept up, stiff as ever. On the march of the Rifles to their camp at least one man fell out of the ranks senseless; immediate recovery was effected by the simple process of opening the stock! By the new orders more stringent regulations are to be enforced about baggage, &c. But the order which has given the greatest dissatisfaction is that which provides that each officer "must carry his own tent." They are warned to provide mules for that purpose, and to carry their baggage, but mules are not to be had at any price. For hard fighting, close shaving, tight stocking, and light marching, commend me to Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown.

The completeness of the French commissariat arrangements is contrasted with the British. The French have a perfect baggage-train, and carry off all their stores and baggage to their camps the moment they land.

Independent of previous arrangements, there is no disguising the fact that the French get on much better than we do. Why? Because they "bully" the natives, where we try to carry our point by "soft swader." Thus, General Canrobert treats them very much "à la Kabyle," and is respected accordingly. The French *Commandant de Place* has fixed up a tariff of all articles which the men are likely to want, on the walls of the town, and regulates the exchanges like a local Rothschild. . . . But the French have established a *restaurant* for their officers, and at the "Auberge de l'Armée Expéditionnaire," close to General Bosquet's quarters, one can get a dinner which, after the black bread and eggs of the domestic hearth, appears worthy of Philippe.

The Governor of Gallipoli, a quiet old Turk, is dead, fairly worried to death by the French auxiliaries. The exact and organising intellect of the Gallie race has already made a revolution in the place. Before the troops had been there three days they had named the streets, numbered the houses, and established a police. The quiet routine of the good Bey's life was broken through; he was incessantly assailed by generals and colonels, and was held responsible for all that was done or left undone within his jurisdiction. He took to his bed, and has not survived to see the changes which threaten his native country.

Three Zouaves soldiers have been shot at Gallipoli for insulting Mussulman women.

The troops at Gallipoli are being employed in works for the defence of the Dardanelles and Chersonesus at Bulari (Plajar) about eight miles above the town. Intrenchments and strong earthworks of a formidable nature will be cast up across this neck of land, so as to secure the Dardanelles completely against any *coup de main* or any assault, except the successful advance of a regular army, with trains of artillery, &c. In the centre of these lines, within a short distance from the village of Bulari, it is intended to erect a strong pentagonal fortification to crown the works, and cover the flanks towards the sea. It is thought that a few simple works would enable 10,000 men to keep the place against much greater numbers, and place the combined fleets and armies out of all danger in case of a reverse.

Constantinople as well as Gallipoli is beginning to feel the consequences of a large addition to its population. Grain, provisions, and carriage are more than doubled in price, and sometimes not procurable. This state of things exists with 40,000 men; what will be the case when the number will be doubled? The 93rd Highlanders, which arrived on the 11th, were, it is said, regarded by the Turks with wonder and admiration:—

The Osmanli is, I believe, a little scandalized at their personal appearance, for the garb of old Gaul is not consonant with the notions of Oriental dignity. On the arrival of the 93rd at Gallipoli, while they were yet on the noble steamer which brought them, a smaller vessel came alongside. On the deck was a Pasha or other Turkish dignitary, with the ladies of his household. The Highlanders, eager to salute their Eastern allies, mounted the paddle-box of their steamer, and from their exalted position cheered the ladies below them in the smaller craft. The horror of the Pasha may be imagined, and the auguries he drew as to the habits and manners of the Franks.

Coals are selling at 65s. a ton at Constantinople. The coals of Heraclea have been much spoken of; they are situate about midway between the Bosphorus and Sinope, and are capable of furnishing an inexhaustible supply if worked with due enterprise and a proper application of capital. They now produce about 35,000 tons annually. From inquiries instituted by our naval authorities at Constantinople, it appears that the mines are very prolific, and that their production may be increased to 500 tons daily. An application has been made on behalf of the English and French Governments for a monthly supply of this coal to the Anglo-French fleet.

THE BALTIC.

Nineteen ships of the British fleet anchored on the 21st April before Stockholm. Admiral Sir Charles Napier arrived on the 24th at Stockholm, and on the 25th, had an audience of King Oscar. He left the town on the same day. He was very warmly received by the population, who are much more favourable to the English than the Danes. Though the fleet was fifty miles off, a special excursion steamer was sent out, and the visitors were permitted to go on board the

Duke of Wellington, and, to their great delight, saw Sir Charles Napier pacing up and down the quarter-deck, apparently in deep thought. The number of prizes taken is about eighteen. The fleet of twenty-five sail is said to be placed between Sandoon and Daguort, so as totally to command the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. Within this line cruisers were stationed close up to Revel.

The small-pox had broken out on board the *James Watt*.

In a letter to the *Daily News* from Copenhagen, Mr. J. S. Trelawney says:—"It is said, that a ship cannot sail far in any direction without seeing an English pendant. The very sight of a blue ensign, even in a yacht—mistaken sometimes by foreign merchantmen for a tender to a man-of-war—produces great sensation in each strange sail which appears. To-day, the precipitation of some vessels to show their bunting, was quite ludicrous. A skipper, fearful of delay, actually held up his colours in his hands—his flag was Prussian. Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, are said to be on our side—the mass, I mean, of the inhabitants. Our fleets have really been received with acclamation. One hundred and thirty-seven Finland sailors, taken on board of Russian ships, have been released on parole. People speak in warm terms of the admiral commanding the fleet, and praise the salutary discipline exercised therein. It is thought there will be no dangerous rashness, but that, after due deliberation, Sir Charles will strike home, and in a mode not expected. We hear that the first batteries in approaching Cronstadt cannot be approached more closely than half a mile. If our large ships could get within 200 yards, it is said no known masonry could stand their shock."

The following is an extract from a letter from one of her Majesty's ships in Admiral Plumridge's squadron, Baltic fleet, dated April 18th:—"We were up among the ice, and took a look in at Revel, Riga, and Port Baltic, where we saw a number of men-of-war lying, but we can't get at them yet, for the harbours are still all frozen up. When the ice gives way, we are in hopes of having a go-in. It is awfully cold up here; you have no notion of it; the decks are often covered with ice, and the ropes look as if they were cased in glass. One morning, about ten days since, we saw a large vessel some eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colours. As we rapidly came up with her, she took in sail, until she was under reefed topsails (fighting trim), so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, 'Hands bring ship into action.' For about three minutes everything was bustle apparently, casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes after the pipe every gun was double shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match lines in their hands waiting for the word to fire, and just as we got within good distance the blackguard ran up American colours, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, but he wanted to see how smart we could clear for action. If our tars did not bless him the wrong side of Heaven don't believe me!"

Advices from Helsingfors, dated the 13th inst., state the navigation has opened this year unusually early, although the inner bays and ports are closed by the ice.

The Russian or Finnish schooner, *Libertas*, Captain Raas, that our cruisers had taken, has since then slipped through their fingers. The Russian master managed to make the prize-crew drunk, and carried them into Carlscrona.

M. MANTEUFFEL ON PRUSSIAN POLICY.

M. Manteuffel has made a verbal communication to the Committee of the Upper Prussian Chamber appointed to consider the loan proposal. Reviewing the history of the Eastern question in a purely diplomatic fashion, and taking no account of the warlike measures of the Western Powers, the Prussian Minister describes the attitude of his Government as one of moderation and mediation throughout, sometimes earning the thanks, sometimes the dissatisfaction, of both parties. To preserve German interests, "collaterally with its exertions in favour of peace," a union with Austria has been devised, and it is hoped that all the German federal states will adhere to this union. Prussia, notwithstanding all that they may have been supposed by the English press, has not separated from the Western Powers. "The Prussian Government will show itself devoted to hopes of peace up to the last moment. So long as a glimmer of hope remains, she will continue her efforts to obtain that object; and, when the decisive moment arrives, she will be armed and ready to draw the sword." In replying to demands for explanations, M. Manteuffel said that Prussia and Austria aimed at moderating exertions pushed too far—at exerting an influence over the Western Powers; but Prussia was resolved not to act as umpire. Prussia could not listen to the anterior demands of Austria to bind herself to strict neutrality, without abandoning her position as a great power. Besides, neutrality might have afforded to other powers a pretext for assuming a hostile attitude. Graf Blankensee, a member of the extreme Right, moved an address to the King, recommending him to join issue more intimately with the Western Powers, but unfortunately it could not be brought to a division from the rules of the House requiring notice and reference to a committee, which had not been complied with. Dr. Stahl, also a Liberal member, declared himself devoid of all sympathies for Russian politics, language, civilization, &c., and at the same time accustomed to look on England as the radiating centre of political and national development; in the case in question, however, he was unable to give England his suffrage at the expense of Russia, since the former was combating against Christianity and in defence of the heathen. In reply to this effusion, the Minister-President stated, that as he had refrained in the Second

Chamber from going into the rights and the wrongs of the Oriental question, so he should now. He could assure the House, that His Majesty's Government would not consult the compass of the newspaper world, and would not be untrue to Prussia's real interests for the sake of a grasp of the hand from the *Times*. They would keep their eyes fixed on the general state of things, and the wisdom of His Majesty the King would fix the moment in which Prussia should take active part in the struggle.

The Committee, satisfied with these explanations, and having full confidence in the Government, recommended the House to grant the loan. It is expected that the Second Chamber will be prorogued and the First dissolved this week. In place of the latter, there is to be a new Prussian peerage, and an hereditary Upper Chamber.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

The *Hanoverian Journal*, the official organ of the Government, states that the stipulations of the Prusso-Austrian treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, are contained in the following three main points:

1. Austria and Prussia mutually guarantee to each other the preservation of their present extent of territory, both within and without the German Confederation, so that any violation of the territory of the one shall be looked on as equivalent to an invasion of the other.
2. Austria and Prussia bind themselves mutually to aid and assist each other, if necessary, even aggressively, as soon as either of them considers German interests to be endangered, and the other coincides in that view. Definite conjectures, in which this aid and assistance must be afforded, are provided for in a separate memorandum, forming, however, an integral part of the convention. To give full weight to this treaty suitable military measures shall be taken at stated intervals. The period, the extent, and the nature of these military measures are reserved for special arrangements.
3. All the members of the German Confederation are invited to join in this alliance for protecting the common interests of Germany, and to support it in conformity with the obligations imposed on them by the constitution of the Bund.

It is important to observe that this treaty has not yet been ratified, and that the cause of delay lies in the secret article which is to regulate its applicability to the state of things existing and expected in the East. Prussia has already obtained as a concession that her consent shall be necessary to any military movement in support of which Austria may have to call for her aid under this treaty. On the other hand, it is provided that this consent shall be considered to have been given in certain predetermined cases. It is conjectured that there are some secret articles, relating probably to the preservation of the "integrity" of the Russian empire.

THE NEW VIENNA PROTOCOL.

The new protocol agreed to by the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia at Vienna, on the 9th of April, has been published. The document, after mentioning the necessity for a new declaration in consequence of the existence of war between the Western Powers and Russia, proceeds:—

In consequence, the undersigned have at this solemn moment declared that their Governments remain united in the double object of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, of which the fact of the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is and will remain one of the essential conditions; and of consolidating in an interest so much in conformity with the sentiments of the Sultan, and by every means compatible with his independence and sovereignty, the civil and religious rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire is and remains the *sine qua non* condition of every transaction having for its object the re-establishment of peace between the belligerent powers; and the Governments represented by the undersigned engage to endeavour in common to discover the guarantees most likely to attach the existence of that empire to the general equilibrium of Europe; as they also declare themselves ready to deliberate and to come to an understanding as to the employment of the means calculated to accomplish the object of their agreement.

Whatever event may arise in consequence of this agreement, founded solely upon the general interests of Europe, and of which the object can only be attained by the return of a firm and lasting peace; the Governments represented by the undersigned reciprocally engage not to enter into any definite arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, or with any other power, which would be at variance with the principles above enunciated, without previously deliberating thereon in common.

(Signed)

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.
BOURQUENY.
WESTMORELAND.
ARNIM.

INFORMATION FROM RUSSIA.

The Emperor has issued an ukase directing that a naval force for the defence of the coast of Finland shall be organised before the 20th of May. All sailors on leave of absence have been required to return to duty forthwith. It is stated that trial was recently made of the guns of the *Revel*, and that the majority proved worthless. This intelligence, however, although said to have come direct from St. Petersburg, is extremely doubtful.

The Russian Government, to lessen the inconvenience of the blockade to the Russian people, has sacrificed revenue. It has reduced the customs duties on coffee, sugar, oil, and several other articles of import.

The *Lloyd* has advices of the 15th from St. Petersburg, according to which the illumination there in honour of the Russian victories in the Dobrudscha was a very miserable affair, although it was done to order.

The news of Prussia having signed the last protocol produced, it is said, great dejection in the mind of the Czar.

A laboratory on the island of Cronstadt, occupied in the manufacture of cartridges, has blown up, and deprived sixty human beings of their lives. It is said that 10,000 lbs. of gunpowder exploded.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

Fraser's Magazine for May contains an article which, besides describing the shallows, the intricacies, and the fortifications of the Baltic, gives a complete account of the Russian fleet in both seas. The writer vouches circumstantially for the accuracy of his statement, and challenges a comparison with the English navy list.

The Baltic fleet comprises thirty ships of the line carrying 2,468 guns, of which eighteen or twenty are stated to be in fair condition and the rest mere hulks. Eight are stationed at Helsingfors, and the remainder at Cronstadt. There are nine sailing frigates with 418 guns, three of which are in foreign ports—one at Rio, one at Flushing, and the third on the coast of Siberia. There are also eight sailing brigs and corvettes carrying 160 guns. In a recent number we mentioned a report that Russia possessed 800 gun-boats in the Baltic. The writer in *Fraser* gives a far different account. "The gun-boat flotilla is in bad condition, and the number does not exceed fifty boats; but eighty more were ordered to be built last autumn." In addition to the above there are, belonging to the Baltic fleet, fifteen schooners, transports, and luggers; also fifty or sixty miscellaneous small craft, such as pilot vessels, tenders, yachts, &c. The steam-fleet comprises ten steamers with 86 guns and 3,490 horse-power, three of which are at Helsingfors, ten small yachts for river purposes with horse-power from 100 to 60, and a few tugs. Russia has three screw steam-ships of the line in the Baltic. The *Orel*, 84, is ready for launching, but her engines, made by Mr. Napier, of Glasgow, have just been seized. The *Wiborg*, 84, and *Constantine*, 84, are two old ships rebuilt and converted. Their machinery has also been seized by the British Government. The *Maria*, 44, screw-frigate, is also ready for launching; her engines, made by Penn, are in the possession of our Government. The *Ilya of Mironitsa*, 44, has just been laid down at Archangel, and the *Polehan*, 52, at Cronstadt, has her engines on board, but her machinery is not complete.

The Black Sea fleet consists of seventeen ships, six of which carry 120, and the remainder eighty-four guns. Their total number of guns is 1,808. Some of these vessels were considerably injured at Sinope. There are seven sailing frigates carrying 348 guns—one steam-screw of the line at Ricolaieff, the *Bosphorus*, just launched, seven sailing corvettes and brigs carrying 140 guns, twelve steamers carrying sixty guns with 2,760 horse-power, and fifteen small iron steamers of 50 to 100 horse-power, with two or three tugs on the Danube. There are also about twenty-five schooners, yachts, transports, &c. The gun-boat flotilla is manned by Cossacks. There are thirty gun-boats for the Sea of Azof, &c., and fifteen for the Danube. The Caspian flotilla consists of ten small steamers at Astrakhan, and two or three schooners usually at Ashoorhada, off Asterabad. The following is the Kamshatka flotilla:—One small screw tender, *Vostock*, one post-steamer, several schooners, tenders, transports, and gun-boats. It is difficult to say how many of the above are rotten and unworthy, but the following table may present an approximately correct view of the

Effective Force in the Baltic and Black Sea:			
	Baltic.	Black Sea.	Total.
Ships of the line . . .	20	15	35
Frigates	3	6	9
Brigs, &c.	6	6	12
Steamers	8	8	16
General total . . .	37	35	72

PRIZES IN THE CHANNEL.

The number of Russian merchant vessels taken in the Channel now amounts to about ten. Five have been taken into Portsmouth, one into Dover, two into Plymouth, and a Russian galliot has been taken by a French frigate. The cruisers are keeping a sharp look-out.

The *Gefion*, 48, a Prussian frigate, and the *Merkur*, 6, have arrived at Portsmouth. Off the Lizard, the *Gefion* was mistaken for a Russian man-of-war, by a small paddle-wheel steamer of 6 guns, probably the *Centaur*, Commander Harvey. The little fellow had mistaken the Prussian eagle—had let down his ports, and had borne down upon the Prussian, which cleared for action to receive him, when the wind blew out the ensign, and the mistake was discovered in time to prevent serious consequences. The officers of the *Gefion* express great admiration of the pluck of their small antagonist. Had they come to action, they would have found that the six heavy guns could hit hard.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Some Yankees have sent a present of 30,000 muskets to the Turks, in a vessel named the *Graps Shot*.

The Patriarch of Constantinople has published a proclamation to the Greeks, in which he advised them to remain tranquil.

It is said that Sir de Laey Evans is to land at Batoum, and, after an interview with Schamyl, to endeavour to create a diversion in Georgia.

The late Governor of Matschih has been arrested, and is to be tried by a council of war on a charge of treason. Letters to him from General Luders are said to have been seized.

There are at Sebastopol twelve sail of the line, twelve steamers (seven always ready for sea); six other vessels consist of frigates, corvettes, and brigs, making in all thirty sail. Four Russian transports had left Sebastopol for St. Nicholas for provisions.

The Turkish Admiral taken at Sinope has perfectly recovered, and left for Odessa. On his leaving, the Russians manned yards, and paid him the same compliments as to an officer of his rank in their own service.

The misfortune to Commodore Foote is turned to good account by Russian superstition, which sees in it a warning judgment of God. The missing body, it is prophesied, will soon be washed on to the banks of

the Neva, and bring a copy of Admiral Napier's plans, which the deceased had in his pocket.

The volunteer corps of "cross bearers," organised by the Russians in Wallachia, as a chosen band of champions of Christ, has been disbanded, not as a concession to Austria, but on account of its indomitable propensity to stealing.

A telegraphic message from Vienna, dated Friday, says:—"Austrian intervention against Montenegro is projected. The occupation of Albania and Herzegovina has been determined. Orders were sent yesterday to that effect. Austrian and English men-of-war will support the operations."

The news of the declaration of war was received by the Black Sea on the 9th, at Kavarua. The sailors instantly manned yards, and gave three hearty cheers. The news was read by the French admiral three or four days later. On the news being signalled the French manned their yards and cheered, and afterwards fired a royal salute, amidst loud cheers for the Emperor.

From Rio Janeiro we learn that on the 25th the Russian schooner of war *Rogulda* tried to leave the port, but her Majesty's screw steamer *Kisteman* also weighed anchor and waited outside with the intention of taking the schooner, but she stood into port and came to anchor again. A Russian bark had been sold by auction at Rio Janeiro, and had been taken to load coffee for the United States, and sail under Brazilian colours.

The Mussulman population, says one of the Constantinople correspondents, "are on the whole resigned to the acceptance of a new order of things, and their dissatisfaction is more expressed by a sullen demeanour than by any active tokens of dislike. An Englishman may walk alone into the most remote lanes of Stamboul, far from a Christian habitation, without the slightest danger of insult or ill-treatment."

The *Observer* states that a commission will be appointed without delay, composed of the most distinguished officers of the State; and it may be fairly supposed under the highest auspices, for the management of a patriotic fund for the relief of the wives and children of soldiers on foreign service, according to the mode adopted in the late war. The control and disbursement of all sums collected for this benevolent and patriotic purpose will rest with this commission, all of whose members, and even the subordinate officers, will perform their duties gratuitously.

Amongst the most dreaded of the Turkish irregulars are the Bashi-Bazouks. These formidable robber-soldiers, which just now abound in Constantinople, and who have left their homes in Asia Minor and Syria, are of a class having much in common with the Janissaries whom Mahmoud destroyed; they are equally restless, turbulent, and impatient of discipline, and, like the members of that fallen corps, are a bad mixture of the soldier and the citizen. They are nearly all petty tradesmen in the decaying towns of Asia, or owners of little spots of land which afford a wretched subsistence; they are glad to leave their native parts in search of excitement, of fair pay and probable plunder; they mount their horses, seize the first arms at hand, and ride 500 miles to be enrolled in the army of the Danube. However, to their great disgust, reform has reached them also. On their arrival, their services are accepted, they are well scrubbed in a hot bath, introduced to tight trousers and the regulation musket, and sent off to be drilled into regulars.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 373.)

THE WAR.

Several matters connected with the war have been the subject of question and answer in both Houses of Parliament.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH quoted extracts from the *Times* newspaper in reference to the troops landed at Gallipoli—representing that the Consul had not prepared for the reception of the force; that the troops had to be landed in shore boats; that the sick had no mattresses or blankets, no medical comforts; and that the hospital-sergeant sent out with a sovereign to buy sugar and coffee could not get any, as there was no change to be had! Lord Ellenborough asked who was responsible for these things.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE threw general discredit on the statement from which the extracts were made, and asserted that some particulars were false. The statement respecting the total want of medical comforts was so monstrous that he could not believe it. There was a store of hospital tents at Malta, and he had sent some from England; and, no doubt, they had been sent on to Gallipoli. It was incredible that the steamers would have been sent on without a supply of boats, Mr. Calvert, our Consul, far from being ignorant of the approaching arrival of the troops, had three weeks ago sent a report home showing in detail the whole provision made for them. The Turkish Government readily gave up the buildings required. More than this, Mr. Assistant-Commissioner Smith had proceeded to the Dardanelles and signed contracts for the supply of the troops nine days before they arrived. The Duke of Newcastle thought our preparations would stand a comparison with those of the French, said to be superior. With respect to the quarters, the English troops were perfectly satisfied with the Greek quarter assigned to them. The utmost harmony had existed between the French and English commissaries.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH declared the reply satisfactory. But the Earl of HARDWICK expressed doubts: Lord Clarendon stated, before the recess, that no ship had left Sebastopol; whereas, the Russians had sailed to the coast of Circassia, destroyed forts and embarked garrisons. Upon this Lord CLARENDON explained what he had said—that the Russian fleet had not carried large bodies of troops to Varna, Odessa, or Sebastopol. That was correct. The forts on the

Circassian coast were destroyed by packet steamers; the transaction took place before the declaration of war; and all our steamers could do was to order such as they met back into port. Lord CLARENDON here repeated the substance of the Russian despatch on the subject, and asked for the British despatches. Lord CLARENDON assented to their production.

On Friday the House of Commons took up the questioning. Sir JOHN WALSH suggestively asked whether steam-power would be applied to the conveyance of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to the East? Sir JAMES GRAHAM replied by stating what Government had done—

We have despatched to Turkey, since the 9th of February last, 830 officers, 21,119 men, and 2,269 horses; we have, in addition to that, sent 2,300 tons of provisions and commissariat stores, and also 3,000 tons of ordnance stores. To effect this, we have employed 92 transports—about 27 steamers, and about 76 sailing-vessels—of which 70 are horse transports. Considering the distance to which these forces have been conveyed in the short time which I have mentioned, and that they have been conveyed within reach of the work to be accomplished, I am confident that at no former period in the history of this country has an operation of the same nature been performed.

Lord DUDLEY STUART renewed the catechizing of Ministers on the subject of the unopposed removal of the Russian garrisons from the Circassian coast. Sir JAMES GRAHAM answered, that on the 16th of March the British war-steamer *Sampson*, commanded by Captain Jones, observed five small steamers on the Circassian coast, but could not overhaul them, as they were close in-shore. He overhauled a transport carrying troops, the officers of which tendered their swords; but Captain Jones rightly judged that his instructions—transmitted before the declaration of war—did not permit him to interfere with the passage of a Russian transport from the coast of Circassia, which is Russian territory, to Sebastopol, a Russian fort. He would produce the despatch of Captain Jones, "so that the House might see the accounts given by their own officers, in which, of course, they could place confidence, and compare them with the Russian accounts, with which they are entirely at variance."

In answer to Lord DUDLEY STUART, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that Austrian troops do not yet occupy Serbia, nor have arrangements been made for such occupation. Without the consent of the Porte, Austria will not occupy Serbia except in two events—the entry of Russian troops, or a general Servian insurrection.

Mr. DIGBY SKEWTON drew the attention of the Secretary-at-War to the statements of the *Times* correspondent regarding the alleged defective arrangements for the British troops at Gallipoli; and Mr. SIDNEY HAMBERT, in reply, made a statement of what had been done by Government similar to the Duke of Newcastle's explanation in the House of Lords. He read an extract from a note written by Sir John Burgoyne, stating that instead of ten minutes, as alleged, he had given four days to the inspection of the isthmus of Gallipoli.

Mr. CORBET, with a formal motion of the usual adjournment till Monday, asked for information regarding the Christian insurrection in Turkey, and our relations with the Court of Athens. He enlarged on the atrocities committed by the Bashi-Bazouks; the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople, which he compared to the Edict of Nantes. The Greeks, born subjects of the Porte, but naturalized subjects of Greece, Russia, England, or Austria, carry on almost the whole trade of Turkey; dealing with Glasgow and Manchester to the amount of say £3,000,000 a-year: these Greeks have been expelled, and this concerns English interests. He had learned that there was no Turk in London carrying on the trade of Turkey; but there were from fifty to fifty-five Greek houses, the members of which were all born subjects of the Porte; his informant, however, could not find more than two who had remained such subjects. They had all become either naturalized citizens of Greece, or naturalized British, Russian, or Austrian subjects, because no Greek Christian subject of the Porte felt himself secure in carrying on extensive operations in commerce unless he had the protection of some other naturalization than that of Turkey. What a dreadful fact was this as bearing on the condition of Turkey!

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the Government hoped shortly to lay before Parliament papers relating to this subject and explanatory of our present relations with the Court of Athens, and he reiterated the statement he had made upon a former occasion—which later information, he said, confirmed—that the Greek Government had been most active in fomenting the insurrection.

I do not mean to deny that the Christians in Turkey are, many of them, averse to the Mahomedan rule; but what I find stated by the persons I have before named is, that in a great many villages which have risen in insurrection there was perfect tranquillity; and, though the inhabitants might not be content with the Mahomedan rule, there was no desire on their part to rise in insurrection or take up arms against the authority of the Sultan, until persons, in fact, authorised by the King of Greece, having lately held his commission, proceeded from Greece and raised and fomented insurrection. (Hear, hear.)

The expulsion of subjects of Greece from Turkey was a step which the Sultan was perfectly competent to take, though he was not in a position to speak as to the wisdom or policy of that step.

I am very sorry to say that the papers relating to these transactions, whenever they are produced, will show that great atrocities have been committed both by the irregular troops in the service of the Sultan and by the insurgents who have risen against the Mahomedan rule. While, on the one side we have the irregular troops destroying Christian villages, and leading women and children into slavery, we have, on the other side, a population of Christians rising against and devastating Mahomedan villages, massacring an unarmed people, who are not employed otherwise than in peaceful agricultural pursuits, and rooting out and exterminating the whole of the rural inhabitants. This is a most melancholy spectacle on both

sides. (Hear, hear.) But this is one of the consequences that was to be foreseen from the ambitious attempts of the Emperor of Russia. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") It was obvious that, when he pretended to be the protector of the Christians in Turkey, he would raise up on the one side and excite the fanaticism of the Mahomedan population, and, on the other side, would arouse that desire for independence which has always existed among the Christian population who are subjects of the Sultan. (Hear, hear.) The creation of that civil war is one of the consequences of that unjustifiable ambition for which there is scarcely an apologist to be found anywhere, except, perhaps, the hon. member for the West Riding of Yorkshire. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. BAIRD defended Mr. Cobden, who merely referred to the Edict of Nantes for the purpose of showing that the banishment of the Greek population from Turkey must have the effect of banishing a large portion of the industry and foreign trade of that country. There were many persons living in England who were parties in mercantile establishments in Turkey. He had just received a letter from one who had been living in England since he was 12 or 13 years of age, who had married an English lady, and who never intended to go back to the East, but he had a brother in Constantinople carrying on business there. That brother was a subject of the King of Greece, but who had never interfered in any degree with the political matters now pending, yet he was to be banished within fifteen days, his business must be wound up, and his debts collected by somebody else. This must inevitably tend to a great loss on the part of that individual, and might be the ruin of some. The question, then, which the House had to consider was, whether it was not the duty of her Majesty's Government, acting for the interests of this country and for the protection of Turkey, to protest against that measure, to prevent, if possible, such a step being taken by the Sultan. If we had had an ambassador at Constantinople who was not plunged chin deep in the disturbance which had been brought about, in all probability he would have protested against this proceeding, as some other ambassadors had protested. One of the demands made by the Sultan was, that the press in Greece should be suppressed; that that press, which had been hitherto free, should be no longer free. What was said by this country, a year and-a-half ago, when the Emperor of the French was understood to have made representations to the King of the Belgians complaining of the freedom with which the press of Belgium commented upon the events which were taking place in France, and desiring that such comments should not be continued? Did not the press of England denounce that interference on the part of the Emperor of the French? And yet an exactly similar demand had been made upon the King of Greece by the Government of Turkey, with the sanction of the English Government, for it was idle to say that the Government of Turkey was any other than in the hands of France and England. The noble lord had spoken in strong language of the course taken by the Court of Athens. What was that Court? It was established mainly by this country. It was established in its present form by the special recommendation of the noble earl who was now at the head of the present Government, and the Government of Greece had been carried on to the present time under the joint supervision of three or four of the great Powers of Europe. Now our Government was going to treat the Court of Athens in a very different manner from the way in which they had treated the United States under similar circumstances, when an insurrection in Canada was imminent.

In the Ionian Islands, where the people were not under the Turks at all, nor under the Court of Athens, but under your own Sovereign, Sir Henry Ward could not meet the Senate—(hear, hear)—a Senate elected by a wide suffrage and by ballot. (Hear, and laughter.) Yes, a Senate which really and notoriously represented the feelings of the entire population of the islands. Sir H. Ward called them together as usual, he made a speech to them; they prepared an address, a draught of which was seen by him before it was proposed; he perceived what were the feelings of the population of those islands, and what did he say to the Senate? He said that he could not go into the questions which they had raised; that his duty to his Sovereign would not permit him to give any kind of sanction to the opinions expressed in the address. And what did he then do? He prorogued the Senate and adjourned it to September next. Thus it was clear that the population of the Ionian islands, over whom the Court of Athens could have no control whatever, were as much in favour of the movement now spreading throughout the whole of the Turkish provinces, as the Greek people. Nobody doubted the fact that 10,000,000 out of 12,000,000 of the population of European Turkey were altogether adverse to the course which this country was pursuing. The Government had been drifted into a war by the impolicy of their own conduct. They were now in it, but they were decidedly carrying on a war against the feelings of the population of that country which they were pretending to protect. No sneers at his hon. friend the member for the West Riding would get them out of those great difficulties in which they had involved themselves. The Greek element was the insuperable difficulty they had to meet, and, the sooner the noble lord made up his mind upon that point, and endeavoured to accommodate and arrange it, the better would it be for this country. What the Government was now doing was to hand over the Greeks in Turkey to Russia. Those Greeks were always anti-Turk, but were never in favour of Russia. The present policy of this country would make them more anti-Turk, but would at the same time make them rather the friends than the enemies of Russia; and thus a population which, if right-fully treated, would have formed a true barrier against any aggression on the part of Russia, were, by our absurd and unstatesmanlike conduct, handed over to Russia, and induced to espouse that line of policy which all your actions were intended to prevent.

Mr. LAYARD, dissenting from Mr. Cobden, described the advantages which Greek subjects had enjoyed under the Porte, and their abuse of their privileges, and justified the conduct of the Turkish Government towards them.

Those men were born in Turkey and were Turkish subjects, but, by a gross abuse of the privileges allowed to the subjects of other nations by the Sultan, they had been able to obtain the protection of the ambassadors and consuls of other countries, as if they were the subjects of those countries. It was managed thus,—the Turco-Greeks would go, for instance, to Russia, and there obtain a Russian passport; they would then return to Constantinople, and by virtue of that passport they would obtain the protection of the Russian ambassador or consul as Greek subjects of Russia, and be thus enabled to enjoy privileges which the Turks themselves did not possess. It was notorious that those passports were sold for a few piastres. And what were the privileges they conferred? Those who possessed them refused to pay the ordinary taxes of the State, they actually refused to contribute to the common charge for lighting and cleansing the streets of Pera. It was under these advantages that they carried on trade, and he would ask whether this was not a gross abuse of the privileges conferred by the Turkish government, and whether it was not calculated to do a more serious injury to the British trade?

With reference to the removal of the Russian troops from the Circassian coast, he had received, he said, information that the vessels were really Russian ships of war, and that the number of troops which had been thus allowed to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol was 5,000. Having seen the vessels himself, he could undertake to say that the right hon. baronet's description was not accurate. They were built in this country, and were of the same size as the *Devastation* and the *Stromboli*, and other vessels in the British service. He believed, too, that the statements respecting the Commissariat arrangements at Gallipoli, published in the *Times*, were, to a certain extent, correct. Every letter he received from the East confirmed his opinion that, in a short time, we should find ourselves involved in greater difficulties than our Government seemed to anticipate. He very much feared that the country would find from experience that our preparations ought to have been undertaken months ago. (Hear, hear.) No blame rested on the officers who managed our affairs in the East. The Government generally was to blame, because, if they had taken proper precautions last year, there would have been no cause for the complaints now made.

Sir J. GRAHAM repeated his contradiction of the reports published in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, and asked the House to suspend its judgment until the official despatches were laid before it. The hon. member doubtless believed what he stated when he said that 5,000 troops had been withdrawn from the forts on the Circassian coast and removed to Sebastopol. The only statement in the possession of the Government, which they were about to produce, went to show that the troops thus removed did not exceed 400 or 500 in number. As to the character of the vessels employed on the occasion, Captain Jones expressly stated that they were not steamers of war, but small steamers employed in carrying mails. The hon. member said that he had enjoyed the advantage of seeing these vessels; but so had Captain Jones. The transaction must be viewed with reference to the instructions as they stood on the 16th of March, which were limited to compelling Russian ships of war to return to a Russian port. In the first place, then, whatever might be the character of the Russian steamers engaged in the transaction of the 16th of March, they crept so close into shore—within half-a-mile of it—that they could not be overhauled by our steamer; and, in the second place, Captain Jones was of opinion that his orders did not apply to transports proceeding from a part of the Russian territories to a Russian port.

Mr. M. GIBSON referred to embargoes, blockades, and the treatment of neutral ships. He dwelt upon the case of the *Ann M'Alister*, trading vessel, now detained at Cronstadt, and on board of which the effects of Sir G. H. Seymour were said to be stowed.

Sir J. GRAHAM, with an apology on the point of order, replied that the *Ann M'Alister* would probably be allowed to prosecute her voyage, but that Sir G. H. Seymour's property was still, he believed, on shore. Respecting the privileges accorded to neutrals, he feared that they might somewhat interfere with the vigorous action of the belligerents, but remarked that they had been prompted by a beneficent spirit, which Russia had fully reciprocated. A happy triumph had thus been secured for the cause of humanity, in mitigating the horrors of war so far as they fell upon peaceable traders. In conclusion, Sir J. Graham confessed to an insurmountable objection to the system of licenses.

Mr. CARDWELL gave explanations, in reply to a question put by Mr. Price, as to the effect of the Order in Council of the 15th of April in respect to English ships as well as Russian ships, which, prior to the 15th of May, may have sailed from certain ports in Russia, bound for the British dominions.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, reverting to the subject of the conduct of the war, suggested the importance of interrupting the water communication of the Russian armies by means of a flotilla on the Danube.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR bore testimony, from personal observation, to the oppression of the population in the Greek provinces in Turkey. He was recently passing from Alexandria to Trieste, when the captain and officers of the Austrian steamer, on board of which he then was, told him that they were all Dalmatians, and that if the English Ministry and people knew how they were treated by the Turks, they would have done more than they had hitherto done in seeing that former decrees were carried out by the Turkish Government. It was impossible, considering the treatment they met with from the Turks, that the inhabitants of these provinces could be otherwise than Russian in their sympathies. He considered it essential to the success of the war that the Turkish Government should be urged to treat their Christian population better than they had hitherto done.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL mentioned some circumstances

in connexion with the detention of Sir H. Seymour's effects, which were not, as reported, confiscated—they were still on shore, some objection having been made to their embarkation in the *Ann M'Alister*.

THE INCOME-TAX.

Earl GRANVILLE in the Lords on Monday moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the Income-tax Bill, and, in so doing, gave a brief sketch of the reasons which had induced the Government to propose this measure.

Lord BROUGHAM still thought that an income-tax, as he had always thought it, the worst of taxes, but as he conceived the measure necessary under existing circumstances, would not oppose the motion.

Lord MALMESBURY thought that the necessity for such a measure had been caused by the unfortunate financial experiments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he contended, had had ample warning of the impending rupture with Russia, and who, therefore, ought not recklessly to have thrown away so large an amount of revenue last session. The noble earl concluded his speech by some disparaging remarks on the recent financial proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in a speech of much length, in which he professed to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer credit for great ability, proceeded to review his scheme of finance, and to place what he termed the anomalous and extraordinary condition of the country before the House in a common-sense point of view, in order to guard against its being misled by any fanciful principle of legislation with regard to this important financial question.

The Duke of ARGYLL defended the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the attacks of Lord Monteaule, and believed that at no period of its history had the country entered on a great struggle with higher confidence and more immediate resources.

Earl GREY thought the measures adopted by the Government last session with regard to finance were imprudent, and saw much in the arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to justify the censures of Lord Monteaule. The noble earl then entered into details to establish the truth of this proposition.

After some observations from Lord DONOVANMORE, Lord GRANVILLE replied, and the bill passed through committee without a division.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In reply to Mr. WALPOLE, on Friday, Lord John Russell said that the Government intend to bring in a bill to empower the Queen in Council to place any day of solemnity that might occur on the same footing as Sunday.

On an early day Lord KINNAIRD is to move, in the House of Lords, an address to the Crown for a Commission to Inquire into the State of Education in Scotland.

Mr. PACKE has given notice that on Tuesday, the 9th of May, he shall move for leave to bring in a bill to relieve Dissenters from the payment of Church-rates, and otherwise to amend the laws relating to the collection of such rates in England and Wales.

Mr. HEADLAM asked whether it was the intention of the Government, during this session, to introduce any bill to continue the power of enfranchising Church leaseholds, which expired this session. Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the affirmative.

Sir J. GRAHAM, replying to Mr. D. O'CONNELL, regretted that it had been found impossible to place Roman Catholic chaplains on board Her Majesty's ships of war.

On Monday, the Thames Embankment Bill came on for second reading. Sir W. MOLESWORTH said that the measure had not been well considered and injuriously affected Crown and private property. It was ultimately withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. BAINES, a Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into the operation of the law relating to the Removal of Paupers.

In reply to questions from Lord LYNCHBURST, the Earl of ABERDEEN stated that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any bill for the reform of Cambridge University during the present session.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir B. HALL, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that the City of London Corporation Commissioners had finished their investigation, and their report was now in the hands of the Home Secretary.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced, that on Friday next he should propose some additional estimates for the army and navy services; and that on the following Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer would make a further statement regarding the financial position of the country. The Scotch Education Bill is to be taken after the financial statement, or on the following Thursday.

The Public Prosecutors Bill, which stood for second reading, was withdrawn on Monday by Mr. PHILIP, the Attorney-General having undertaken to bring in a measure on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON, on Monday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the militia. At present the Crown possessed the power of embodying the militia only in times when invasion or rebellion were either existing or immediately impending. Neither of these contingencies were now present, but as the war had caused so heavy a drain upon the regular force, it was desirable to remove that condition, and to give the Crown authority to order a permanent embodiment of the force whenever and for so long as the country should be in state of war. He also stated that he intended to bring in a measure consolidating the various existing acts on the subject of the militia. Answering a question asked by Mr. GREGAN, the noble lord added that there was no intention to call out the militia in Ireland during the current year.

It is said that the print trade, more than any other, suffers from the war.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Details respecting this interesting event, which took place on Monday week, have come to hand. The marriage took place in the Imperial Church of St. Augustine, at Vienna. The Emperor had arrived at Nassdorf on Saturday, and had been lodged in the palace of Schonbrunn with her mother, in order that she might enter the city of Vienna in state on Sunday. About two o'clock on that day the bride went to the Theresianum, and there, in accordance with an old custom, completed her bridal toilet, assuming the wreath and diadem. The Viennese were extremely delighted that she wore pink and white, the colours of the Archduchy of Austria. From the Theresianum, preceded and followed by a splendid cavalcade of troops and nobles, she was conducted through streets crowded with people, and decked out with triumphal arches, flags, and numberless devices, to the Imperial Burg. Here the glittering procession was met by the Emperor; who assisted his spouse from the carriage, "embraced her with genuine affection," says the Court reporter, and "conducted her to the palace of his ancestors." The church was ornamented with crimson silk velvet hangings, and lighted up by about 10,000 candles. The youthful bride had on a white dress, richly embroidered with silver and gold, and wore a superb diadem of brilliants, to which was attached a rich lace veil, which fell over her shoulders. The Archbishop gave an address of more than half-an-hour in length. The marriage service was then read, the rings exchanged, the blessing given, and at half-past seven the thunder of cannon announced to the inhabitants of the capital that Elizabeth, Duchess in Bavaria, had become Empress of Austria. *Gloria in Excelsis* was then sung, and soon after the Emperor passed round to the left of his consort, gave her his right hand, and led her from the church, to a flourish of trumpets and kettle-drums. The Imperial bride, in her way through the various galleries connecting the palace with the church, is said to have looked neither to the right nor to the left, but on her way back she could not refrain from casting a look of intelligence at a group of ladies of her own age, who were assembled to see her pass. It is universally admitted that the Empress of sixteen got through the severe ordeal of the Court and marriage ceremonies wonderfully well; for, although somewhat flushed and excited, she was neither flurried nor embarrassed. The Duke of Cambridge was present, and afterwards left for Trieste, on his way to the seat of war in the East.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Nine hundred of the people of the Grisons recently left Switzerland to seek homes in the New World.

Throughout the Douro the vine disease is said to have made its appearance in a serious form.

The revenue of New South Wales in 1853 was £815,859; an increase of £310,202 over 1852.

The trade of Paris has considerably improved within the last week or two, and numerous operatives who were idle are now in full work again.

Uppsala, in Sweden, has been visited by a fierce hurricane, which destroyed many buildings and caused a considerable loss of human life.

Two American singers have met with much success in Italian operas at Naples—Mrs. Escott, at the Teatro Nuovo; and Mr. Squires, at the San Ferdinando.

No less an extent than 400 acres of the forest of Friesacker has been burnt down by a fire which originated from a live coal emitted by a locomotive engine on the Berlin and Hamburg line of railway.

A fine piece of yellow amber has been discovered by men who were digging in a field near Holbeck in Denmark. It is two feet long, a foot and a half broad, and a foot thick.

A recent flower-show at Paris, in the Champs Elysées, occupied twice the space required on former occasions. There is quite a rage for flowers and gardens at present in Paris, and the nurserymen can hardly meet the demands on them.

Abbas Pasha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has ordered the construction of a branch railroad to Abbaseeyeh, his residence, on the road to Suez, about four miles from Cairo; and it is believed that he will eventually extend the line to his second palace in the Desert, at Dar-el-Beyda, which is half-way to Suez. Meanwhile, the railway between the Mahmoudieh Canal and the Nile is in active operation, and the passengers to and from India are conveyed by its means.

The Piedmontese Government, following the example of France, announced its intention of raising half the loan of thirty-five millions of francs by public subscription. The appeal has been quite successful; more than the required amount was raised in three days. It is remarkable, that while Genoa has proved itself backward in making this patriotic investment, the clergy have supplied very considerable sums. A levy of 12,000 men of the class 1853 has been ordered.

M. de Lamartine has a new work in the press, a "History of Turkey." As one of the proprietors of the *Constitutionnel* has purchased the work, a long and florid notice, with the preface, appears in that journal. The preface occupies eight columns of the *Constitutionnel*, and its subscribers might well be warned of sentiments which, "perhaps," might be thought to conflict with what they are in the habit of reading in its pages. For M. Lamartine, while praising the conduct of the French Government with respect to the Eastern question, and advocating an energetic support of its foreign policy, as now declared, is not resigned to, and does not believe in, the permanent extinction of liberty in France. "Eclipses do not extinguish the sun; they merely intercept its rays. The eclipse passes away and the light remains. The

state of the nations of Europe at this moment is not a principle, but an accident; it is a moment of lassitude—a mere halt in the march of transition." Language so free and so bold was not likely to pass. A peremptory police order came down to the office to destroy all the remaining copies. M. de Cesena's article gave way to a long dissertation on drainage, by M. Caudain, and the scissors were hastily put in requisition to carve out a batch of accidents and offences to fill the place of M. Lamartine's eloquent periods.

DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ANGLESEY, COCKBURN, MONTGOMERY.

Another of the few surviving companions of Wellington—and the oldest of all—has followed him to the grave. To Napier, Beresford, and Londonderry, has succeeded the Marquis of Anglesey, who died on Friday morning, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

The public interest in this most distinguished member of the Paget family began with the battle of Waterloo. He was a brave soldier before—from his youth up—had fought in Flanders, and had served under Sir John Moore in the Peninsula; but it was his brilliant conduct and effectual aid during these three days that marked him a national hero. He commanded the cavalry as lieutenant-general, and on the 17th the French cavalry followed him while the British army was changing its ground, and found the consequences serious—the 1st Life Guards fairly riding over them. On the great 18th he and his cavalry did gallant things; and they believed the conflict over, when a ball carried off the general's leg. From that day Lord Anglesey was subject to neuralgic pains, which made his life a long torture, with short intervals of respite. As all the world knows, his leg was buried on the field, and has the honour of a monument.

Like his illustrious friend, he found that political life had its temptations when there was no more work to be done in the field. When the Duke of Wellington ceased to be Master-General of the Ordnance, in 1827, Lord Anglesey succeeded him; and when the Duke became Premier, Lord Anglesey became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His appointment took place in February, 1828, and he was recalled before the year was out. The absurd transaction which occasioned his recall is an amusing evidence of the soldierly simplicity of the two gallant statesmen. As it turned out, the Viceroy was recalled for desiring and promoting what the Premier was about to do. The Marquis was succeeded by the Duke of Northumberland, but became Viceroy again at the close of 1830, under the Grey Administration: 1831 was the year of the great trial of strength between the Viceroy and O'Connell. In Moore's Memoirs it appears that the poet thought the Viceroy extremely nervous about the state of Ireland. But in public there was never any appearance of discomposure. Those who saw him mobbed in Dublin streets, as sometimes happened, can well remember the smiling good humour, the look of amusement, with which the lame soldier, alone and armed only with his umbrella, used his weapon to rap the knuckles of the noisy Paddies who laid hands on the bridle of his pony. The coercion acts that he called for were, however, fatal to Lord Grey's Government. The one he obtained in 1833 was severe. Lord Grey thought it ought to be renewed, with the omission of the provision for martial law. Others thought not; and Lord Grey went out upon it.

Lord Anglesey became Master-General of the Ordnance on the formation of Lord John Russell's Administration in 1846; and he held that office till Lord Derby came into power, in March, 1852. He was succeeded by Lord Hardinge, under that Ministry, and Lord Raglan under the present.

He has left a large family to enjoy and perpetuate his honours—hereditary and acquired. His death vacates a Colonelcy of the Horse-Guards (Blue). The Marquis was Vice-Admiral of North Wales and Carmarthenshire, constable of Carnarvon Castle, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, and Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire.

Henry Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session,—best known to the English public as the friend and biographer of Jeffrey,—died on Wednesday last, at Bonaly, near Edinburgh. It was the last public act of his life to pronounce sentence of death on a criminal convicted of murder at Ayr. The *Caledonian Mercury* says of him:—

The last, or nearly the last, survivor of that brilliant group of Whig barristers who so signally adorned the legal profession and the political history of Scotland—the sharer of the friendship, the principles, and the labours of Horner, Jeffrey, Moncreiff, Murray, and Fullerton—he was, from early youth, in despite of family connexions and opposing influences, the ardent, unflinching, yet temperate and judicious friend of civil and religious liberty, and of those liberal principles of which he lived to see the triumph and hear the universal recognition. In the earlier period of the struggle none could escape hostility; but for many long years he had surrounded himself with friends of all parties, and of him it may be said, as of Professor Wilson, that every political difference had long been forgotten in generous admiration and regard. As a pleader, especially in criminal causes or jury trials, we shall never again see the equal of Mr. Cockburn. Jeffrey alone, and that only on some occasions, approached him. His sagacity, his brevity, his marvellous power of expression—so homely, yet so truly and touchingly eloquent, his mingled pathos and humour, his winning Scottish manner, his masterly analysis of evidence, and the intense earnestness, not the less effective that it was visibly chastened and restrained, with which he identified himself with his client, made his appeals to Scottish juries always powerful, and frequently irresistible. As a judge, he was distinguished by his skilful detection of falsehood in principle or in evidence, by breadth and distinctiveness of view, not unfrequently receiving the confirmation of the House of Lords on appeal, by his graceful and luminous exposition, by purity and impartiality of character, and

by uniform affability and courtesy of demeanour. As a citizen, his name is associated with everything which adorns the metropolis of Scotland, for in his sound sense, good taste, and universal popularity, his fellow-citizens were wont to seek and find a safe guide in civic improvement and a sure guarantee of public favour. Lord Cockburn was 75 years of age. He has left a large family, and is survived by Mrs. Cockburn, sister of Mrs. Maitland, now the widow of Lord Dundrennan, and of Mrs. Fullerton, now the widow of Lord Fullerton, the three sisters having married three young advocates, who maintained through life the closest friendship, and all died Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland. The biography of Jeffrey is closed by words which may not inaptly be applied to him who wrote them:—"As soon as it was known that he was gone, the eminence of his talents, the great objects to which they had been devoted, his elevation by gradual triumph over many prejudices to the highest stations, even the abundance of his virtues, were all forgotten in the personal love of the man."

Of deeper and larger interest than either of the foregoing, is the name next on the list of recent dead. The venerable James Montgomery is no more. He breathed his last on Sunday afternoon, at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, aged 82. He presided at the weekly board of the Infirmary as late as last Friday, and walked home more than a mile afterwards. We regret that on the instant we can but recall the leading facts of his life.

James Montgomery was born as long ago as November 4, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire. His father was a Moravian missionary, who, leaving his son in Yorkshire to be educated, went to the West Indies, where he and the poet's mother both died. When only 12 years old, the bent of the boy's mind was shown by the production of various small poems. These indications could not save him at first from the fate of the poor, and he was sent to earn his bread as assistant in a general shop. He thirsted for other occupations, and one day set off with 3s. 6d. in his pocket to walk to London, to seek fame and fortune. In his first effort he broke down, and for a while gave up his plan to take service in another situation. Only for a time, however, was he content, and a second effort to reach the metropolis was successful, so far as bringing him to the spot he had longed for, but unsuccessful to his main hope—that of finding a publisher for a volume of his verses. But the bookseller who refused Montgomery's poems accepted his labour, and made him his shopman. Fortune, however, as she generally does, smiled at last on the zealous youth, and in 1792 he gained a post in the establishment of Mr. Gales, a bookseller of Sheffield, who had set up a newspaper called the *Sheffield Register*. On this paper Montgomery worked *con amore*, and when his master had to fly from England to avoid imprisonment for printing articles too liberal for the then despotic Government of England, the young poet became the editor and publisher of the paper, the name of which he changed to *Sheffield Iris*. In the columns of this print he advocated political and religious freedom, and such conduct secured for him the attentions of the Attorney-General, by whom he was prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned; in the first instance, for reprinting a song commemorating "The Fall of the Bastille;" in the second case, for an account he gave of a riot in Sheffield. Confinement could not crush his love of political justice, and on his second release he went on advocating the doctrines of freedom as before, in his paper and in his books. In the lengthy periods between those times and the present, the beliefs which James Montgomery early pioneered in England have obtained general recognition, and, as men became more and more liberal, our poet gained more and more esteem. He contributed to magazines; and, despite adverse criticism in the *Edinburgh Review*, established his right to rank as a poet. In 1797, he published "Prison Amusements;" in 1805, the "Ocean;" in 1806, the "Wanderer in Switzerland;" in 1809, "The West Indies;" and in 1812, "The World before the Flood." By these works he obtained the chief reputation he has since enjoyed. In 1819 appeared "Greenland," a poem in five cantos; and in 1828, "The Pelican Island, and other Poems." In 1851 the whole of his works were issued in one volume, 8vo., and of which two editions are in circulation; and in 1853, "Original Hymns, for Public, Private, and Social Devotion." This venerable poet enjoyed a well-deserved literary pension of £150 a-year. During the five-and-twenty years that have elapsed since his latest original publication, Mr. Montgomery has devoted himself chiefly to labours of benevolence and local usefulness, in the town with which his name has been identified, and where he has resided, for more than sixty years. His poetical labours have, of late, consisted almost entirely of hymns, or of occasional verses, written at the request of friends, whose applications, sometimes oppressively numerous, he was always ready, as far as he could, to meet. His last hymn, given in another part of our columns, had been but just furnished for the Sheffield Sunday-school Union. Only last year, Mr. Montgomery put forth an authentic collection of all his Original Hymns, upon completing which he had long set his mind. In the Preface, alluding to this "most serious work of a long life, now passing fourscore years," he cites, as expressive of his own feelings, some lines from what, he says, may be esteemed a sainted authority on such a subject:—

"Bishop Ker somewhere says, beautifully, humbly, and poetically,—

"And should the well-meant song I leave behind,
With Jesus' lovers some acceptance find,

'Twill heighten e'en the joys of Heaven to know,
That in my verse saints sing God's praise below."

And was not this hope prophetic?"

Mr. Montgomery lived to forestall the fulfilment of the prophetic hope in his own case; and as long as the English tongue is spoken in either hemisphere, some of his hymns, at all events, will continue to rank, with all the churches of Christ, among their favourite "songs of praise."

DREADFUL LOSSES OF LIFE BY FIRE.

From an early hour on Saturday morning until late on Sunday, the firemen of the London Brigade were engaged, there having been during that period several serious conflagrations in the metropolitan district, attended with a fearful loss of life.

On Saturday morning, shortly before 3 o'clock, police-constable Byrne was passing along his beat, in Colchester-street, Whitechapel, when his attention was directed to the premises of Mr. Nicholas Brossette, a beer-shop-keeper and lodging-house proprietor, by seeing smoke issuing from the windows. The house was three stories high. The ground floor was used as bar, tap-room, and oven-house. The officer succeeded in arousing the owner of the premises, his wife, three children, and a man named John Frost; the former were in the first floor, but the latter was in the third floor. Messengers had previously been despatched for the Royal Society's escape at Whitechapel Church, but sufficient time had not elapsed for the machine to arrive, before the flames were encircling Frost. Some of the persons in the street called to him to jump out of the window; which he did, with his hair on fire and his face and neck terribly burned. He fell upon the stone flags, and was picked up and conveyed to the London Hospital. In less than two minutes afterwards Wood arrived with his fire-escape, which he placed in front of the premises. Upon ascending the ladder he found the owner of the house, his wife, and three children in the first floor almost suffocated with the heated smoke. He immediately seized hold of Mrs. Brossette and carried her down the ladder, having a child at the same time firmly clung between his teeth by means of its night-clothes. The conductor again ascended the ladder and brought down two other children. He ascended for the third time the escape, and brought down the father of the children, when the fire shot forth with such fury as to ignite the ladder, and he was forced to remove it, and to give up all hopes of rendering any further assistance. Mrs. Brossette upon reaching the ground was found perfectly unconscious.

The engines of the parish, and several belonging to the London establishment, were as quickly as possible on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water having been obtained, the firemen went to work in an admirable manner; but, on a sudden, the principal portion of the building fell with a fearful crash. Flaxmore, one of the brigadenes, had the peak torn from his helmet, and Turner, who held the parish branch, was nearly buried in the ruins. For some time the fire continued to mount most fearfully; but, owing to the exertions of the firemen, the adjoining house was saved.

Upon the arrival of Frost at the hospital, he stated that, when he jumped out of the window, he left six persons in their beds; and, unless they had got out at the back, they must have perished. The fire having at length been subdued, search was made among the ruins for the men; but, owing to the dangerous condition of the remaining walls, it was deemed prudent not to disturb the rubbish much until the next house was propped up. A number of men were eventually set to work, and, after throwing some cartloads of timber, partially destroyed furniture, &c., into the street, they succeeded, between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, in getting the body of a man out of the ruins, most frightfully burnt. Some time afterwards, they dug up the bodies of two more men, both burnt and crushed. At five o'clock, A.M., they discovered the mangled remains of five others. A German, who had previously lodged in the house, was positive that there were three others, besides those found in the ruins, sleeping in the place when the outbreak commenced. The men therefore renewed their exertions, and were for hours engaged turning over the rubbish. During the afternoon, a portion of a human head was found. One of the sufferers found was a tailor, two were slipper makers, one was a Hungarian beggar, another was a Dutchman and a shoemaker, another was a cabinetmaker, and the seventh was a Jew pedlar.

The premises contained eight rooms, and were let out as cheap lodgings to German emigrants, &c. They were built 200 years ago, and belonged to Mr. Rust, of Stamford-street, the freeholder of the estate. The previous night 40 Germans slept in the place.

Another fire, attended with very disastrous results, happened at the same time as the above, in the premises belonging to Mr. R. Simpson, a cabmaster—one of the great arches under the South-Eastern Railway, in College-street, Bermondsey. At the time of the disaster six horses were in the place, as well as a great quantity of hay and straw. By some means the provender caught fire, and the groans of the horses brought a man to the spot. The door was forced, when two of the animals rushed out with their coats, manes, and tails in flames, and soon dropped down exhausted. Four other valuable horses fell in the flames, and were burnt to death. The fire was not extinguished until the stables were burned out. Fortunately, the heat of the conflagration does not appear to have materially injured the arch of the railway. The sufferer was uninsured.

Two other fires happened on Sunday morning—one in Charterhouse-lane, and the other at a pawnbroker's in Old Street-road.

Four new cases of cholera have occurred in Edinburgh. The disease still lingers in Glasgow, and it has broken out with great virulence in Hamilton and Liverpool.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have added another ship to their noble fleet—the screw-steamer *Simla*. She is 335 feet long (a few feet shorter than the *Himalaya*), 39 feet 6 inches broad, and 28 feet in depth. The *Simla* is an iron vessel, and was built at Glasgow. She will leave Southampton with the Indian mail on the 4th May.

DIVISION.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The following are the names of the members who voted on Mr. Heywood's motion for referring the above bill to a select committee. The motion for going into committee was carried against Mr. Heywood by 172 to 90.

AYES.

Acland, Sir T D	Gaskell, J M	Palmerston, Viscount
Alcock, T	Geach, C	Patten, J W
Atherton, W	Gilpin, Colonel	Peel, F
Bagshaw, J	Gladstone, Rt. Hn. W	Phillimore, R J
Baines, Rt. Hn. M T	Gladstone, Captain	Phinn, T
Berkeley, C L G	Goderich, Viscount	Pigott, F
Bethell, Sir R	Gould, W	Pilkington, J
Biddulph, R M	Goulburn, Rt. Hn. H	Price, Sir R
Biggs, W	Graham, Rt. Hn. Sir J	Price, Wm P
Bland, Loftus H	Greene, T	Ramsden, Sir J W
Bonham, Carter J	Gregson, S	Ricardo, Osman
Bouverie, Hon. E P	Hall, Sir B	Rice, E R
Bowler, G	Heard, J I	Richardson, J J
Boyle, Hon. Colonel	Heneage, F G	Rolt, P
Brady, J	Heneage, G H W	Russell, Lord J
Bramston, T W	Herbert, Hn. A	Russell, F C H
Brand, Hon. H	Herbert, Rt. Hn. S	Russell, F W
Brotherton, J	Hervey, Lord A	Sadler, J
Brown, W	Higgins, G G O	Sadler, J
Bruce, Lord E	Hindley, C	Sanders, G
Bruce, Hon. A	Horsman, E	Sawle, C B G
Bulkeley, General	Howard, Hn. C W G	Scholefield, W
Bulkeley, Sir R B W	Hudson, G	Schoell, Captain
Byng, Hn. G H C	Hutchins, E J	Scoble, G P
Cairns, Hn. M Calmontingham, R	Jermyn, Earl	Scully, F
Cardwell, Rt. Hn. E	Johnstone, Sir J	Seymour, Lord
Chambers, M	Keogh, W	Seymour, H D
Chambers, T	Kershaw, J	Seymour, W D
Child, Smith	Kinnaird, Hon. A F	Shafte, R D
Cholmondeley, Lord H	Kirk, W	Shelley, Sir J V
Christy, S	Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H	Shirley, E P
Clinton, Lord R	Langston, J H	Smith, Rt. Hon. R V
Cobbett, J. M.	Langton, H G	Smyth, J G
Cockburn, Sir A J E	Lawley, Hon. F C	Sotheron, T H S
Cocks, T S	Lee, W	Strutt, Rt. Hon. E
Collier, R P	Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir T	Sutton, J H M
Compton, H C	Lockhart, A E	Tancred, H W
Dent, J. D.	Lovden, P	Thicknesse, R A
Dering, Sir E	Low, R	Thornely, T
Drumlanrig, Viscount	MacGregor, J	Thornhill, W P
Duncan, G	McGregor, J	Vernon, G E H
Dunlop, A M	McTaggart, Sir J	Walsley, Sir J
East, Sir J B	Mangles, R D	Warner, E
Egerton, W T	Massey, W N	Whitbread, S
Egerton, E C	Mills, T	Wickham, H W
Emlyn, Viscount	Molesworth, Rt. Hn. Sir	Wilkinson, W A
Esmonde, J	Moncreiff, J [William Willcox, B M G] Hie	Williams, W
Fellden, M J	Moody, C A	Wise, A
Ferguson, Sir R	Morris, D	Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir C
Ferguson, J	Mowbray, J R	Woodd, B T
Filmer, Sir E	Muntz, G F	Wynne, W W E
Fitzgerald, W R S	Oakes, J H P	Wyvill, M
Fitzroy, Hon. H	O'Brien, C	
Forster, C	Oliveira, B	
Forster, J	Osborne, R	
Fortescue, C S	Otway, A J	
Fox, R M	Palmer, R	
Fox, W J		
French, F		

TELLERS.

Mr. Hayter
Earl of Mulgrave

NOES.

Arkwright, G	Duke, Sir J	Miall, E
Bagge, W	Farrer, J	Milligan, R
Baldock, E H	Floyer, J	Michell, W
Banks, Rt. Hon. G	Forbes, W	Mitchell, T A
Barnes, T	Forster, Sir G	Mundy, W
Barrington, Viscount	Frewen, C H	Murrough, J P
Beach, Sir M H H	Galway, Viscount	Newdegate, C N
Ball, J	Gardner, R	North, Colonel
Bantick, Lord H	Graham, Lord M W	Packer, C W
Bantick, G W P	Greene, J	Pakington, Sir J
Barnard, Viscount	Gwyn, H	Palk, L
Blake, M J	Hadfield, G	Pechell, Sir G B
Boldero, Colonel	Hanbury, Hon. C S B	Pellatt, Aspley
Booker, T W	Hastie, A	Phillimore, J G
Bright, J	Henley, Rt. Hn. J W	Roebuck, J A
Brocklehurst, J	Hume, W F	Smith, J B
Brown, H	Jolliffe, Sir W G H	Stafford, A
Buck, L W	Jones, Captain	Stanley, Lord
Buller, Sir J Y	Keating, H S	Swift, R
Cecil, Lord R	Kennedy, T	Trollope, Sir J
Cheetham, J	Kerrison, Sir E C	Tyrell, Sir J Tyssen
Christopher, Rt. Hon. R Adam	Laffan, R M	Vivyan, Sir R R
Clay, Sir W	Lennox, Lord H G	Walcott, Admiral
Clifford, H M	Lindsay, W S	Whitmore, H
Clinton, Lord C P	Lisburne, Earl of	Wigram, L T
Cobden, R	Lockhart, W	Willoughby, Sir H
Codrington, Sir W	Long, W	Wynn, Major H W W
Craufurd, E H J	Lowther, Captain	
Davies, D A S	Malins, R	
Devereux, J T	March, Earl of	
Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B	Masterman, J	
	Maunsell, T P	

TELLERS.

Mr. Heywood
Mr. Blackett

Court, Personal, and Official News.

On Thursday, the Queen held a drawing-room at St. James's Palace: it was very fully attended. The Earl of Clarendon had an audience of the Queen on the same day.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with some of the children, paid a visit to the annual picture exhibition at the Royal Academy on Friday; and in the evening they visited the Italian Opera. Divine service was celebrated in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace on Wednesday; the Reverend G. Wellesley reading the service, and the Bishop of Chester preaching the sermon. The Queen, Prince Albert, the Royal children, and the Duchess of Kent, were present. Among the guests at Buckingham Palace on Friday night were Prince Gholam Mahomed and Prince Feroze Shah, son and grandson of Tipoo Saib; the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, Sir Charles and Lady Mary Wood, Vice-Admiral Sir George and Lady Seymour, and Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Ross. On Saturday, Prince Albert visited the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours in Pall-Mall East, and the Royal Institution. At night the Queen, Prince Albert, and Princess Royal, went to the French Plays. On Monday afternoon the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards gave audiences to the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir James Graham. Monday was the birthday of Prince Albert, and in the evening Her Majesty gave a ball to a party of the juvenile nobility. The invitations numbered about two hundred and sixty, and comprised the families of the Foreign Ministers, of the Ministers of State, and of the ladies and gentlemen of the Court. The Royal Princesses wore dresses of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with apple

blossoms, and wreaths of the same. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred wore the Highland dress.

On Friday and on Saturday Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign Office.

Sir William Parker, K.C.B., is appointed flag officer at Plymouth, in the room of Sir Francis Ommanney, whose term of service at that port has expired.

Mr. Rowland Hill has been appointed Secretary to the Post-office department in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly, who has been appointed one of the Commissioners of the Audit Board, with a salary of £2,000 per annum, vice Romilly, appointed chairman.

Prince Albert has consented to become a patron of the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire, and has presented to its itinerant library a box of books containing fifty-three volumes on household management, sickness, health, diet, sanitary economy, gardening, farming, cooking, field botany, rural chemistry, and family receipts.

It was recently reported in a medical journal, and copied into the *Times*, that Mrs. Crowe, the Authoress of "Susan Hopley" "the Night Side of Nature," &c., had become insane chiefly in consequence of her delusions respecting spirit-rapping, &c. We are glad to find that the statement is contradicted by the authoress herself, who, in a letter to the *Daily News* says:—"I have been for some time suffering from chronic gastric inflammation; and, after a journey to Edinburgh, and a week of considerable fatigue and anxiety, I was taken ill on the 26th of February, and was certainly for five or six days—not more—in a state of unconsciousness. During this aberration, I talked of the spirit-rapping, and fancied spirits were directing me, because the phenomena, so called, have been engaging my attention, and I was writing on the subject; but I was not—and am not—mad about spirits or anything else, thank God! though very much out of health and exceedingly debilitated. I have been residing in London for the last five weeks; and I am now at Malvern trying what hydropathy will do for me."

Don David Pacifico, whose claims on the Greek Government once occupied so much of the public attention, died recently in London, at an advanced age. He was buried in a Jewish cemetery.

There is no foundation whatever for the statement that Mr. Holford, the rich American merchant, lately deceased, had left his property to the Prince of Wales. It appears he had only talked about it. The children of his late brothers are the heirs to the property by his will made in 1845. The personal property is sworn under £100,000.

We understand that Count Bernstorff, now Prussian Minister at the Court of Naples, and previously employed at the Court of Vienna, is appointed to the post of Minister to the King of Prussia in this country, upon the resignation of Chevalier Bunsen, for political causes to which we have previously adverted with great regret.—*Times*.

The citizens of Edinburgh have resolved to erect a statue of Professor Wilson in that capital.

The Knight of Glin, J. J. Fitzgerald, has been carried off by the cholera, which still prevails in Limerick.

Accidents and Offences.

The *Great Britain* sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for Melbourne, but on Sunday was obliged to put back in consequence of the bursting of a steam-pipe. No persons were injured. The repairs will, it is feared, detain the vessel about ten days.

The Reverend Dr. Claxson, Vicar of Sandhurst, has lost his life by an accident at Gloucester. His servant was driving him through the streets in a gig; the horse ran away, and the servant was jerked out; Dr. Claxson was greatly alarmed, and attempted to leave the gig: he was thrown with violence against a kerbstone, and died in a few hours.

Two boys have had a narrow railway escape. At Crigglestone there is a level crossing over the Barnsley branch railway; the gatekeeper was not at his post as the two boys drove up in a cart drawn by a pony, so they thought no train was approaching; but, as the pony got on to the rails, a luggage-train dashed past, and out of the pony and shafts from the cart, tearing the horse to pieces. The boys remained seated in the cart, and suffered only a shaking.

A number of young thieves in Glasgow have beaten to death a lad who formerly associated with them: they seemed to have thought that he intended to betray them. Four of the boys have been arrested.

One or two disastrous catastrophes at sea are reported. The steamer *Brocolano* has been lost off Villa Franca, between Nice and Antifer, by coming into collision with the steamer *Sicilia*. Among the passengers lost were fifteen English,—Mr. Thomas Halsey, M.P., and family of five; Mr. Knight and family of five, Mr. Joseph Hayes and family of three; Mr. Charles Sanson, and Sir Robert Peel's servant. Five were saved—Mr. Edward Downley, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. George Wilkinson, Mr. Edward Knight, and Mr. Charles Boston. Another account says, the number of passengers lost was 36 besides 12 sailors, and that one, Sir Robert Peel, is among the saved; his secretary and two servants perished. The barque *Favourite*, Captain Hoegeman, with 180 passengers on board, from Bremen to Baltimore, which sailed on the 23rd inst., came in contact at 2 o'clock a.m. on Friday, when off the Start in the Channel, with the American bark *Hesper*. The *Favourite* was struck on the starboard bow, cut down to the water's edge, and foremast carried away. The captain, mate, and four of the crew got on board the American during the collision; and the rest of the crew, consisting of eight, are supposed to have got into the boat, but the *Favourite*, with the whole of the passengers, must have sunk immediately, since nothing could be seen of her at daylight. The American bark proceeded on her voyage.

Numerous attempts to destroy warehouse property in Manchester are almost daily taking place, but the particulars have hitherto been kept quiet by the authorities. In one case the window had been lately broken to throw in the combustibles, and fragments of glass were found scattered about some bundles of twist on fire. All the buildings at which these attempts were made are insured. Altogether, not less than twenty attempts of the kind have been made within the space of a few weeks. That the fires occurring on Sundays are the work of incendiaries is the more certain, because no persons had been in them from Saturday morning.

Miscellaneous News.

The establishment of the National Schools seems to have led to the disappearance of the old middle-class order of schools in Ireland, and their loss is keenly felt. It is stated that the cheapness of the National Schools, in consequence of the Government help, deprives the private establishments of their pupils. To find a remedy for this, Government is called upon to interpose. On Saturday last, a deputation, including the Presidents of the Queen's Colleges at Cork, Galway, and Belfast, the Reverend Dean Bagot, the Reverend Scott Porter, and the Reverend Mr. Dodd, waited upon the Lord-Lieutenant and called his attention to the subject. They stated, that intermediate schools are required, where pupils may acquire such a knowledge of the classics, the sciences, and the fine arts, as would fit them for the University; and they expressed a hope that the Lord-Lieutenant would recommend the matter to Government. Lord St. Germans said he believed there was a necessity for the establishment of intermediate schools; and he would call the favourable attention of Government to the views of the deputation.

It is expected that at no very distant period Balmoral will be placed in communication with London by means of the electric telegraph. A railway is to be made from Aberdeen to Banchoy; the latter place is only thirty miles from Balmoral, and wires could be laid for that distance at no very large expense.

A very large and handsome clock-tower—the "Wellington Clock-Tower"—is in the course of construction at the entrance of the railway termini by London Bridge. It will be seventy feet high, and the clock will exhibit four faces, to be illuminated at night.

At the meeting of the Protestant Reformation Society on Friday some disturbance ensued. Lord Calthorpe presided; and when the Secretary had read the report, the Rev. Mr. Roberts rose and said—"That report is a tissue of falsehoods. As a clergyman of the Church of England I am prepared to prove it. I object to the society because it employs drunken missionaries. They are a set of drunken sots." The Rev. Mr. Atkins also rose for the purpose of attacking the society, and a scene of great confusion ensued. A policeman was introduced for the purpose of removing the offending clergymen, and order was restored. The Rev. R. Bickensteth, M.A., rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. John C. Miller, M.A., rector of Birmingham; the Rev. George Fisk, L.L.B., incumbent of Christ Church, Maida-hill; successively addressed the meeting in support of resolutions favourable to the society, and pledging the meeting to afford to it more extended aid.

Mr. J. B. Gough, the Temperance orator, has again been before a London audience. On Monday night—when admission was free—long before the appointed hour, every part of Exeter-hall was crammed to suffocation. On Tuesday the hall was not so full as on the previous evening, but there was still an immense audience. On Wednesday another crowded audience assembled, J. Silk Buckingham, Esq., in the chair. It being the fast-day, a religious character was given to the proceedings by prayer and the reading of Scriptures. Mr. Gough began by stating, that in Boston he had given 147 lectures on Sabbath evenings, and he looked upon them as his best meetings. They did not come to be amused. The extent of the evil was enough to make them shudder. He spoke to them as a Christian man. It was an evil they could not realise unless they saw it. He had been charged with exaggeration—yet what were the facts? Why, in London the coroner of Middlesex had stated that in London alone upwards of 10,000 persons—drunkards—died every year, and he had to hold inquests upon 1,200 or 1,500 who died drunk. In England every man was paying 6s. 5d. yearly to paupers—if they got rid of the liquor traffic they would only have to pay 5d. Employers told him last year the men had better wages than they ever had before, and yet last year they were worse off in consequence of drunkenness.

Mr. Vincent has just concluded six lectures at Deptford, to very large audiences, alternately presided over by the two members for Greenwich, the Vicar of Deptford, Alderman Wire, and Mr. Thwaites. The audiences consisted of people of all parties and creeds, and were most pleasingly unanimous in their approbation of the liberal sentiments of the lecturer. Mr. Vincent has also given six lectures on the "Commonwealth," at Folkestone, presided over by the mayor, one of the magistrates, and by that staunch friend of civil and religious liberty, Mr. Boren. Folkestone is rapidly growing, and bids fair to become a very important and liberal town. The upper part of the town, overlooking the sea, is very beautiful, and growingly popular with summer visitors.

A ragged school was opened last week in Southampton. The building of it cost about £1,200, nearly the whole of which has been subscribed. A schoolmaster, at a salary of £80 a-year, has been appointed. A ragged church has been opened also in the same town. There are 9,000 persons in the town of Southampton, according to the census, who do not go to a place of worship.

The pear crop in Worcestershire, a county celebrated for its perry, will be a failure, owing to the injury the blossom has received from the late cold and frosty nights. The apple crop in the cider counties is not damaged at present owing to the blossom being not so far forward as that of the pears.

Miss Sarah Matilda George was recently nominated at a vestry meeting as a fit and proper person to fulfil the duties of overseer of the poor of Misson, Notts, and the Retford magistrates have made the appointment. Miss George subsequently attended a vestry meeting, declared her willingness to fulfil the duties, and received the balance due to the parish from the outgoing overseers.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Tubbs, surgeon, of Upwell, Cambridgeshire, in the presence of above a dozen gentlemen, at the Mesmeric Infirmary, No. 36, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, cut away the right breast of a most respectable married woman, of Upwell, named Flowerday. He first threw her into the state of sleep-waking by holding her hands in his, and staring at her eyes. After a time her eyelids quivered, and her eyes converged and turned upwards: and, in nine minutes from the first, her eyes closed, and her head drooped as she sat in her chair. Mr. Tubbs then ceased to hold first one hand and then the other, and each dropped powerless into her lap. The left hand was allowed to lie where it fell; the right hand was held up and aside by Mr. Burman, surgeon, of Wisbeach, in order to be out of the operator's way. During the whole of the operation, which was performed with unusual slowness, not a sound escaped the patient. She sat perfectly still, silent, and relaxed, like any one in the sweetest sleep—not a part quivered or twitched; her lips were relaxed and motionless; and, in order further to show that she exerted no effort to restrain herself, Dr. Elliotson, while the gashes were making, moved the ends of her fingers backwards and forwards, in complete relaxation, with the tip of one of his fingers. After the operation was performed she was awakened, and at first was quite unconscious of what had been done. It was proposed to carry her to bed, but she unaffectedly declined, and deliberately walked up two pairs of stairs, got into bed, and was sent back into her mesmeric trance by a few downward passes before her face.

Literature.

Algeria: the Topography and History, Political, Social, and Natural, of French Africa. By JOHN REYNELL MORELL. London: Nathaniel Cooke.

MR. REYNELL MORELL has here a capital subject; for there is little enough in English on the country and people of Algeria in recent years. The work is, however, only a compilation; deriving its materials chiefly from French sources, such as the *Exploration Scientifique*; Berbrugger's *Algérie historique, pittoresque, et monumentale*, Castellane's *Souvenirs de la Vie militaire*, and the *Tableau de la Situation des Etablissements Français en Algérie*, 1850—which are the works most frequently referred to in the Notes, or quoted in the body of the book. These are the very best stated authorities, we believe; and Mr. Morell has used them carefully, discriminately, and with a success nothing short of the construction of a very complete, readable, and valuable account of Algeria. The historical and statistical parts are least effectively presented; but the descriptive and social parts are capitally written, very interesting, and crowded with things little known but well worth knowing. There is a good map, and a profusion of wood-cut illustrations, some of which are really of a high order.—Why did Mr. Morell introduce such a book with the rhodomontade preface we have here?

Indications of Instinct. By T. LINDLEY KEMP, M.D. (Traveller's Library.) London: Longman and Co.

This little work is a Sequel to "The Natural History of Creation," lately published by the same author. The former gave an outline of "those movements of vitalized beings which take in their own structures, without reference to any external object, as the circulation of the sap or blood, and so forth." The present work takes in "those movements which are invariably performed when some external object is near, and in consequence of the presence of that external object, and which are called *instincts*." Plants, the lower animals, insects, fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals, are all included in the author's facts and discussions; and two deeply interesting chapters are added, on the reasoning powers of the higher animals, and the instinctive beliefs of man.

Dr. Kemp does not enter into the nature of the mental acts of animals, or draw inferences from them. The facts, not the philosophy of his subject, have taken up his attention principally; and he is satisfied to point out, from these facts, that the result of the reasoning powers of the higher brutes is, after all, only physical movement. A more interesting collection of remarkable facts in animal life we do not remember to have met with; and we heartily commend the work to our readers as one of the most delightful pieces of popular scientific reading that has been recently produced.

Poetry.

HYMN FOR WHITSUNTIDE.

[Among the hymns for the Sheffield Sunday-school Union, to be sung on Whit-Monday, June 3, 1854, is the following, recently composed for the occasion by James Montgomery, and, probably, his last poetical composition:—]

"Welcome, welcome, glorious day,
When the children, year by year,
All in Whitsuntide-array,
On their festival appear:
Not with sound of trumpet and drum,
Nor death-weapons in their hands;
Though with banners spread they come,
Humble, peaceful, happy bands!
With the Gospel-message shod,
Fearless faith their sevenfold shield;
And their sword, the Word of God,
Who shall foil them in the field?
While a holy war they wage,
Through strange perils and alarms,
Satan's malice, wiles, and rage,
And the world in Satan's arms.
Prince Immanuel at their head,
These, where'er they face a foe,
By their teacher-captains led,
Conquering and to conquer go:
Still a self-renewing race,
As the elder rise in life,
Young recruits supply their place,
To maintain the endless strife.
For till time his roll hath seal'd,
And the dead in Christ arise,
(Heaven, and earth, and hell reveal'd,
Unto all created eyes);
Soldiers, valiant for the truth,
Shall this holy war prolong;
Men and angels, age and youth,
Sing the Church-Triumphant's song.
Learn we now that wondrous strain,
In our schools, our homes our hearts,
'Worthy is the Lamb once slain!'
In all languages, all parts:
Then the countless chorus swell,
Round his Throne, with glad accord,
Never more to say 'Farewell!'
But 'For ever with the Lord!'"

* Ephesians vi. 10 to 18.
† 1 Thessalonians iv. 17.

Gleanings.

Her Majesty is about to establish a heronry at Osborne.

The pimples on a toper's face are spiritual manifestations of the table.

Large fortunes are being made in steel-pen manufacture at Birmingham.

The following is described as a greater puzzle than the Eastern Question.—Where is the seat upon which "Verbum sat?"

It is stated on authority that many forged Bank of England notes are circulating in the metropolis.

An American has patented an invention for weighing persons in omnibuses. Excessively stout gentlemen will have to pay fares increased in proportion to their obesity.

A labouring man at Coleraine has found an urn containing 1,937 coins, and 341 ounces of silver in ingots of various sizes. The coins are Roman, and no two bear the same superscription.

"Sammy, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?" "Forty-six, sir." "Why, Sammy, how do you make that out?" "The other six are Lent."

"Mother, you mustn't whip me for running away from school any more!" "Why?" "Because my school-book says that ants are the most industrious beings in the world; and ain't I a tru-ant?"

"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly by all means make him a parson." A clergyman, who was in company, calmly replied, "You think differently, Sir, from your father."

Judge B., in reprimanding a criminal, among other names called him a scoundrel. The prisoner replied, "Sir, I am not so big a scoundrel as your honour—(here the culprit stopped, and finally added) takes me to be." "Put your words closer together," said the judge, reddening.

The *Law Times* warns professional gentlemen not to flock to Australia. The many barristers and attorneys who have recently emigrated have been grievously disappointed; there is little legal business to transact, and great competition for the practice; numbers of the profession have been obliged to earn a livelihood by turning day-labourers or even menial servants.

Dr. Michelsen, in his "History of Nicholas I.," gives the following sketch of the Emperor of all the Russias in his own house:—"Nicholas rises at an early hour and goes soon to the business of the day, after having taken a short walk. The most scrupulous order reigns in his study; the walls are adorned with pictures of regimental costumes. The furniture is elegant, but not over rich; while there is nowhere to be seen a trace of useless ornaments. The dinner meal usually takes but little time, for it is served quickly, while the dishes are comparatively few. The Czar eats heartily, but is very moderate in his drink. He neither smokes nor takes snuff. In the evening he has two or three cups of very strong tea, and spends the interval between that and bedtime at some game. Despite his regularity of life, which is necessarily much interrupted by receptions, travels, &c., the Czar is no slave to habit. According to those who have had the best opportunity of judging, his relation to the Empress is simple yet noble—an expression that undoubtedly admits of varied interpretation. Women are not without their influence at this court. In 1846 a young lieutenant of the guard danced a polka with Lady Dashkoff, so much to her entire satisfaction that he was soon after installed as one of the aides-de-camp to the Czar. His friends composed a new polka, which they dedicated to him under the ironical title of the 'Promotion Polka.' Much has never been said of the exhibition of parental

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April 30th, at 13, Queen's-terrace, Haverstock-hill, the wife of Rev. J. C. CANN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 19th, at Topcliffe, near Thirsk, Count LESZCZYC SUMINSKI, of Tutz Castle, West Prussia, to ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of GEORGE HUDSON, Esq., M.P., of Newby-park, Yorkshire.
April 25th, at the Unitarian Chapel, Upper Brook-street, Manchester, by the Rev. J. J. Taylor, B.A., MICHAEL SICKEL, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, London, to HELENA, eldest daughter of L. RIESS, Esq., of Broom-house, Eccles.
April 27th, at Stoke Church, Devonport, RICHARD WINTER, only son of the late Rev. RICHARD WINTER HAMILTON, LL.D., D.D., of Leeds, to CHARLOTTE AMELIA, only surviving daughter of EDWARD MANLEY LEIGH, Esq., of Collington, Devon.
April 27th, at Irthlingborough, by the Rev. T. Trimming, Mr. WILLIAM DENTON, of Stanwick-pastures, to Miss SARAH MEAD, of Irthlingborough.

DEATHS.

April 26th, at school, at Melton Mowbray, after a severe illness of three weeks, EMILY CANN, the youngest child of Mr. HOPE, chemist, of Uppingham, in her 17th year.
April 29th, at Bute-house, Petersham, CAROLINE, Marchioness-Dowager of Queensbury, in her 80th year.
April 29th, in her 20th year, ISABELLA, fourth daughter of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, of High-street, Clapham.
April 29th, at Gloucester, Mr. JOHN STRATFORD, aged 74, many years a deacon of the Independent Church in that city.
April 30th, at the Mount, Sheffield, JAMES MONTGOMERY, in the 94th year of his age.
May 2nd, at the Baptist College, Pontypool, in the 20th year of his age, WILLIAM, the second son of Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, the President of the College. He was a young man of no ordinary abilities, of genuine piety, and of great promise, on account of which, added to his most generous disposition, he was much endeared to his family and respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

During the past week the English funds have been buoyant, but the announcement that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, on Monday next, make a further financial statement, coupled with the announcement that increased estimates for the army and navy would be asked for on Friday, have somewhat checked their upward tendency. Consols declined to-day about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being quoted at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 $\frac{3}{4}$. Reduced have been dealt in from 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Three-and-a-Half per Cents. from 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 88. There was a bargain in the New Two-and-a-Half per Cents., at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock is weaker, at 201 to 204 $\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock has rallied to 235; Exchequer bills unaltered.

The exports of the precious metals during the past week have been to the extent of £475,000, or about £245,000 below the importations.

Russian Five per Cent. Bonds were dealt in to-day at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. Sardinian, at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$. Spanish, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto Deferred, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{3}{4}$; ditto Committee's Certificates, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Peruvian Bonds, 60.

The Railway Share Market improved in the course of the morning, but the advance has not been generally maintained. Bristol and Exeter are 10s. higher. Caledonians have reached 64. Great Northern were dealt in at 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87. Great Westerns reached 73 $\frac{1}{2}$, and then fell back to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lancashire and Yorkshire opened at 61, and were then done at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$. Blackwalls were 5s. higher. Brightons have dropped 15s. North Westerns are steady, at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Westerns are 5s. higher. Midlands stand at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Easterns, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$. York and North Midlands have given way 5s. to 10s. Grand Trunk of Canada shares are firm at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hamilton and Toronto, 10s. prem. French Shares were steady, and other European lines were pressed for realisation, Norwegian at 2 dis., Lyons and Geneva at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis., Namur and Liege 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mining Shares continue almost a dead letter. Bank of Asia £5 pd. shares sold at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union of Australia, 66 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 prem.

The reports of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week are satisfactory, from the continued evidence they afford of the absence of any serious disturbance of the general progress of business consequent on the transition from peace to war. At Manchester the improved tone of the previous week

has not been maintained; flatness in the cotton-market, combined with the prospect of increased production at the mills, from the impending termination of the strikes among the operatives, having exercised an influence, although intrinsically there has been no unfavourable change. From Birmingham the advices still describe a constant accumulation of orders in the iron trade, while in all other departments of business there is likewise undiminished activity, the state of politics having thus far caused very little alteration in the European demand. At Nottingham there has been dulness, but prices are well supported, and the tendency of wages is still upward. In the woollen districts there have been steady general purchases both on home and foreign account, and the Irish linen-markets exhibit firmness at existing rates.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a decrease. They have comprised altogether seven vessels—two to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 1,041 tons; two to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 831 tons; one to Hobart Town of 605 tons; one to Launceston of 292 tons; and one to Adelaide, of 392 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 3,161 tons. The rates of freight have not exhibited any great variation.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week the number of vessels reported inward was 229, being 51 less than in the previous week. The total quantity of grain reported was large, being 98,905 quarters, including 53,847 quarters of wheat, in addition to 6,405 barrels and 4,283 sacks of flour. Of wool there were reported 2,806 bales; of tallow, 768 casks; of rice, 16,289 bags; and of sugar, 689 hogsheads, 119 casks, and 13,601 bags. The number of vessels cleared outward was 119, being 12 more than in the previous week. Of these, 38 were in ballast, and seven, as above stated, for the Australian colonies.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 93 for the week ending on Saturday, the 23rd day of April, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	26,562,010	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,384,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,963,480
		Silver Bullion	—
	226,562,010		226,562,010

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Reserve	3,166,453	— (including	—
Public Deposits	1,767,732	Dead Weight Annuity)	13,349,087
Other Deposits	12,053,525	Other Securities	14,336,835
Seven Day and other	—	Notes	4,391,815
Bills	1,189,099	Gold and Silver Coin	712,083
	232,729,800		232,729,800

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 27th day of April, 1854.

Friday, April 28th, 1854.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages:—
Independent Chapel, Heywood, Lancashire.

BANKRUPTS.

GROUND, E., Levington, Parsonage, Cambridgeshire, grocer, May 6, June 9; solicitor, Mr. Watson, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire.
HAWORTH, J., Haywood, Lancashire, plumber, May 12, June 3; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.
WATTS, J., Birmingham, tobacconist, May 11, June 8; solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.
TAWAITS, S., Hastings, Sussex, grocer, May 6, June 17; solicitor, Mr. Linklater, Sile-lane.
TAMBLECK, W., Plymouth, shoemaker, May 9, June 13; solicitor, Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth.
DOCKES, J., Bilson, Staffordshire, railway contractor, May 20; solicitor, Mr. East, Birmingham.
THEOBALD, E. A., Bath, stationer, May 8, June 8; solicitor, Mr. Linklater, Sile-lane.
WELLS, J. J., Coventry, haberdasher, May 11, June 8; solicitor, Mr. Goddard, Cheap-side.
JOYCE, J., Bolton-le-moors, Lancashire, bookseller, May 10 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Bagshaw, Manchester.
FRANSON, B., Golcar, Yorkshire, cloth maker, May 29, June 20; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
DOVE, C., Manchester, builder, May 9 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Slater, Manchester.
CLIFF, W., Ulting, Sussex, cattle and sheep salesman, May 12, June 6; solicitor, Mr. Crick, Maldon.
LUDFORD, W. H., Gloucestershire, bookseller, May 10, June 12; solicitors, Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.
HOLLOWAY, J. T., Lawrence-lane, City, silk agent, May 6, June 17; solicitor, Mr. Baylis, Redcross-street.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

H. BRAUN, Old Fish-street, City, importer of foreign glass, first div. of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., May 2, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Nicholson's, Basinghall-street.—W. A. COGAN, Newgate-street, City, and the Quadrant, boat dealer, third div. of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—J. KAY, Bridge-row-wharf, Fimlico, coal merchant, third div. of 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—O. OLLIVIER and R. W. OLLIVIER, New Bond-street, musicellers, first div. of 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—O. OLLIVIER, New Bond-street, musiceller, second div. of 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.—T. JOHNSON, Broad-street-buildings, City, merchant, first div. of 7s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GUNN, G. Glasgow, carriage hiker, May 5.

Tuesday, May 2nd, 1854.

The following places have been duly registered for the solemnisation of marriages therein:—
Independent Chapel, Great Harwood, Lancashire.
Greenheys Chapel, Manchester.
Capel Coch, Llanberis, Carnarvonshire.
St. Robert's Catholic Church, Morpeth, Northumberland.

BANKRUPTS.

ROSSITER, G. F., London-wall, wholesale clothier, May 13, June 16; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison, Walbrook.
COWDEY, C., Coventry-street, Haymarket, and Hounslow, coffee housekeeper, May 12, June 16; solicitors, Messrs. Bridger and Collins, King William-street, City.
HARRIS, T., West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, cigar manufacturer, May 9, May 31; solicitor, Mr. Cordwell, Old Fish-street.
HOLDEN, D., Jun., Horham, ironmonger, May 10, June 14; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

PURCELL, J. R., Ludgate-hill and Regent-street, baker, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Broughton, Falcon-square.
LUDFORD, W. H., Gloucester, brushseller, May 10, June 13; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Gloucester, and Messrs. Abbot and Lucas, Bristol.
MATTOCK, W., Liverpool, flour dealer, May 8, June 13; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool.
ROBINSON, F. W., Southport, printer, May 18, June 7; solicitor, Mr. Forshaw, Liverpool.
KENNEDY, N., Manchester, ivory turner, May 12, June 3; solicitors, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield, and Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.

A. AUGUST, Norwich, ironmonger, first div. of 1s. 9d., on Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's Moorgate-street.—T. ELDRIDGE, Gray's-inn-road, coach-builder, second and final div. of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's Moorgate-street.—A. MONTAG, Creed-lane, wine-merchant, second div. of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on Wednesday next and three subsequent Wednesdays at Mr. Lee's Moorgate-street.—J. H. WHITFIELD and F. LYTH, York, first and final div. of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the first and final div. of 5s. on the separate estate of J. H. WHITFIELD, any Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.—N. G. BOND, Huddersfield, stationer, first and final div. of 3s. 4d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds.—W. ELLIS, Liverpool, printer, first div. of 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., on Wednesday, May 10th, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Morgan's, Liverpool.—T. CLUNDA, late of Chester, ale-brewer, fourth div. of 2s. 3d., on Tuesday, May 16th, at Messrs. Humberston, Helps, and Parker's, Chester, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. H. STEPHENS, Gullane, innkeeper, May 12.
W. LAWSON, Cupar, Fife, merchant, May 12.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, MONDAY, May 1, 1854.

The supply of English wheat this morning was rather larger than of late, and the arrivals from the Baltic and near Ports during the past week being considerable, none but the finest samples of English supported previous rates, while secondary qualities were left unsold, although offered fully 1s. per quarter under last Monday's prices. Little progress could be made with sales of foreign even at a similar reduction, and the greater part of the arrivals will be taken to granary. In flour we had little doing, and prices were fully 1s. per barrel lower than on this day week. Barley without alteration. Beans scarce, and 1s. to 2s. dearer. Peas sold at last week's quotations. The arrivals of oats were fair, and nearly all foreign; good corn sold readily to-day at 6d. to 1s. over last Monday's prices. In cloverseeds nothing doing. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.				FOREIGN.			
	s.	d.	q.		s.	d.	q.
Wheat—				Dantzic	80	0	90
Essex and Kent, Red	65	to 62		Konigsberg, Red	74	84	
Ditto White	72	84		Pomeranian, Red	76	82	
Linc., Norfolk, &				Rostock	76	82	
Yorkshire Red	74	84		Danish & Holstein	72	77	
Northumb. & Scotch	74	84		East Friesland	70	73	
Rye	46	50		Petersburg	66	74	
Barley malting (new)	33	43		Riga and Archangel	52	56	
Distilling	35	36		Polish Odessa	66	70	
Malt (pale)	60	70		Marianopol.	72	74	
Beans, Mazagan.	40	54		Taganrog	60	62	
Ticks	40	42		Egyptian	44	46	
Harrow	42	54		American (U.S.)	76	82	
Pigeon	52	56		Barley Pomeranian	35	36	
Peas, White	50	52		Konigsberg	32	34	
Grey	46	48		Danish	35	37	
Maple	46	48		East Friesland	32	34	
Boilers	52	54		Egyptian	27	28	
Tares (English)	50	60		Odessa	27	28	
Foreign	44	54					
Oats (English feed)	28	31					
Flour, town made, per							
Sack of 280 lbs.	56	68					
Linseed, English	58	60					
Baltic	60	62					
Black Sea	62	64					
Hempseed	34	40					
Canaryseed	52	56					
Cloverseed per cwt. of							
112lbs. English	48	52					
German	50	64					
French	40	48					
American	40	48					
Linseed Cakes	213	to 214					
Rape Cake	26	to 27 per ton					
Repeased	234	to 236 per last					

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, May 1.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was moderately good, both as to number and quality. From our own grazing districts the receipt of beasts fresh up to-day were rather extensive, and in excellent condition; still, however, the demand for all breeds ruled steady at Friday's advance in the quotations of 2d. per 5lbs. The prime Scots sold readily at 4s. 6d. per 5lbs., and a good clearance was effected. The receipts of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,200 Scots and Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 700 horned and polled Scots. With sheep we were well supplied. Although the demand for that description of stock was by no means so active as on Friday—when prices advanced 2d. per 5lbs.—sales progressed steadily, at full quotations. The highest value of the best old Downs in the wool was 5s. 2d. per 5lbs. Lambs, the supply of which was reasonably extensive, were tolerably firm at full currencies—viz., 5s. 6d. to 7s. per 5lbs. There was a full average business doing in calves, at last week's currency. The prime veal was worth 5s. 8d. per 5lbs. We had a slow sale for pigs, on former terms.

Per 5lbs. to sink the offals.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Coarse and inferior	3	2	3	4	Prime coarse wool-	4	8	4	10
Beasts	3	2	3	4	led Sheep	4	8	4	10
Second quality do.	3	6	3	8	Prime South Down	5	0	5	2
Prime large Oxen	3	10	4	8	Sheep	5	0	5	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	2	4	6	Large coarse Calves	4	6	5	2
Coarse and inferior	3	8	3	10	Prime small do.	5	4	5	8
Sheep	3	8	3	10	Large Hogs	3	0	4	2
Second quality do.	4	0	4	6	Neat small Porkers	4	4	4	8

Lambs, 5s. 6d. to 7s.

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 27s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—MONDAY, May 1.

Since our last report, very moderate supplies of each kind of meat have been on offer in these markets. The general demand is steady, and prices are well supported in every instance.

Per 5lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior Beef	3	0	3	4	Small Pork	3	4	3	6
Middling do.	3	6	3	8	Inferior Mutton	3	8	4	2
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling do.	4	4	4	2
Do. small do.	3	10	4	0	Prime do.	4	0	5	4
Large Pork	3	4	4	2	Veal	1	1	1	1

Lambs, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 10d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, May 1.—There is no old Irish Butter now in first hands. All was cleared last week at low and irregular rates, the quality being mostly inferior. We had an arrival of 1,500 firkins new "Cora," which sold for the most part at 10s. to 10s. 6d. for thirds. 1s. to 1s. 2d. for the rest. There was no material change in value.

For Bacon there was a good demand at steady prices. Hams and Lard as last reported.

SEEDS, MONDAY, May 1.—The demand for cloverseed, trefoils, &c., may now be considered as closed for the season, and values cannot be quoted with any accuracy. Rapeseed, for sowing, now meets some inquiry, and fine qualities of English growth command high rates. Canaryseed is in limited supply, and meets but little attention. There has been less business doing in linseed since our last report, and prices have ruled somewhat easier. Bombay has sold at 68s. to 70s.; Odessa, 64s. to 68s. per qr. Cakes are firm, and quite as dear as last advised.

POTATOES, BOROUGH & SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 1.—Since Monday last the arrivals of potatoes coastwise and by land carriage have been on a very moderate scale. The supply here to-day is small, and a steady business is doing as follows:—Essex Regents, 120s. to 155s.; York ditto, 120s. to 150s.; Scotch ditto, 105s. to 120s.; ditto cups, 100s. to 110s.; Irish whites, 100s.; foreign, 90s. to 100s. per ton.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, May 1.—The trade has exhibited more activity since our last report, and a considerable quantity of hops has been cleared off the market, and in some instances very choice samples have brought rather more money.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The market is quiet, as the public sales will now be looked forward to, and the first wool ships are arriving. One is already in from Adelaide, and others are off the coast. The imports of wool in to London last week were only 117 bales from Germany, and 1,290 from Van Diemen's Land. The inactivity in the British market still continues, notwithstanding that there is no immediate pressure of supply. In the growers' hands the quantity of wool is undoubtedly small; but as the new clip is proving good and of excellent quality, as we have very few Continental orders, and as forced sales are anticipated by some parties, dealers in general are operating with extreme caution. In prices we have scarcely any change to notice.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down Hoggets	1 4	1 6
Half-bred Ditto	1 3	1 5
Ewes clothing	1 2	1 3
Kent Fleeces	1 2	1 3
Combing Skins	0 11	1 3
Flannel Wool	0 11	1 3
Blanket Wool	0 8	1 1
Leicester Fleeces	1 1	1 3

COALS.—A general advance on the rates of last day. Hettens, 18s. 6d.; Stewarts, 18s. 6d.; S. Hartlepool, 17s. 6d.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; R. Hettens, 17s.; Wylam, 17s. 3d.; Hartleys, 19s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 93.

HAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 29.			
Trade dull, with a good supply on offer.			
	At per load of 35 trusses.		
	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitechapel.
Meadow Hay	54s. to 100s.	54s. to 105s.	55s. to 100s.
Clover	75s. 12s.	72s. 12s.	75s. 12s.
Straw	35s. 42s.	37s. 44s.	36s. 44s.

CHICORY, London, April 29.—Although our market continues to be well supplied with both English and foreign Chicory, a steady business is doing in most kinds, at fully last week's currency.

Per ton.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foreign root (in £ s. d.)	10 11 0	Roasted & Ground	
English root (free)		English	16 0 20 0
Guernsey	10 0 11 5	Foreign	30 0 36 0
York	10 0 11 0	Guernsey	26 0 28 0

TALLOW, London, May 1.—Our market is in a very depressed state, and prices are still drooping. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 64s.; and for forward delivery, 65s. to 66s. per cwt. Town Tallow, 62s. net cash; rough fat, 3s. 5d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.				
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Stock	26,471	31,479	42,996	25,108
Price of Y.C.	39s. 9d. to 39s. 6d.	36s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.	47s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.	64s. 0d. to 64s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,738	693	990	2,256
Ditto from 1st June	89,603	87,750	93,730	98,081
Arrival last week	54	610	1,083	1,408
Ditto from 1st June	90,675	96,711	105,192	100,618
Price of Town	33s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	33s. 0d.	49s. 3d.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, MAY 1.—The market closed to-day with a very heavy feeling, and owing to the large imports, amounting to upwards of 100,000 bales since Thursday, prices of American are 1-16d. per lb. lower than last week. Everything else is flat and unchanged. The sales are all to the trade, and comprise 5,000 bales, including 55 Pernambuco and Maranhams, 64d. to 65d.; 30 Bahia, 64d.; 200 Egyptian, 6d. to 8d.; 300 Surat, 2d. to 4d.; and 40 Sea Islands, 14d. to 20d. per lb.

Advertisements.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Constituency of the Congregational Board of Education will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOOMFIELD-STREET, London, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th, at HALF-PAST FOUR o'clock. The attendance of Donors and Subscribers to the Board is respectfully requested.

WILLIAM RUTT, Secretary.
Homerton College, Homerton, Middlesex, April 27, 1854.
THE PUBLIC MEETING of friends to VOLUNTARY and RELIGIOUS EDUCATION will be held at CROSBY HALL, on the SAME EVENING.
The Chair will be taken by SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., at half-past six o'clock.

Now Ready, Price 1s.,
PALMERSTON IN THREE EPOCHS:
A Comparison of Opinions with Facts.
By WASHINGTON WILKS.
Author of "A History of the Half-Century."

"An exceedingly interesting contribution to the history of the foreign policy during the last forty years. A very able and important pamphlet."—*Sheffield Free Press*.

"Well worthy of perusal both by Lord Palmerston's friends and foes."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"Written in a vigorous and dashing style—a literary production of considerable power—few of our readers will regret the outlay of a shilling in its purchase. They may not, perhaps, adopt the view which the author takes of the character and policy of the accomplished statesman; but they will find in the pages of this stringent pamphlet, the materials for arriving at a more correct judgment than any which they may have previously formed."—*Knoblock News*.

"A most timely production. Deserves, and will command attention, for many seasons. The conclusions to which it conducts are abundantly sustained by official documents and authenticated facts."—*Nonconformist*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Ready on May 1st.,
NORTHERN TRIBUNE; No. 5, a
Periodical for the People.

MEMOIR of General Garibaldi (an account of his memorable defence of Rome), with Portrait engraved by W. J. Linton. Italy! to Arms! By January Searle.
Presentation of a Sword to Garibaldi on board his ship the "Commonwealth" at Newcastle, with his Speech and Letter in acknowledgment.
Austrian Alliance.
Songs for the People: Cromwell's Sword. By W. J. Linton.
Mastroopers of the Borders. By G. B. Richardson.
Strikes and Arbitration. By Samuel M. Kydd.
Autobiography of Timothy Twinkle. T. Cooper.
Gerald Massey's Poems, &c., &c.
Middlesborough and its Wonders.
Price 4d., Stamped 5d.
Newcastle-on-Tyne: Joseph Barlow, Northern Tribune Office.
London: Holoake & Co., 147, Fleet-street.

FRENCH in ONE MONTH, ditto German and Italian, by DE PORQUET'S TREASORS, for translating English into the above at sight, 3s. 6d. each; also FIRST FRENCH, German, and Italian Reading Books, Parisian Grammar, Pocket Dictionary.
London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

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A BRIEF MEMOIR of the Late Rev. W. HOWELLS, Minister of Long-acre Chapel, London. By the Rev. E. MORRIS, M.A., Vicar of Syston, Leicestershire, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ferrers.
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